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Southeast Asia Report

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COMMENTARY VIEWS NONALIGNED REACTION TO U.S. STRIKE ON LIBYA

BK161322 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. air strike on Libya on Tuesday morning has prompted the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries to hold their meeting in New Delhi 1 day earlier. The meeting, preceded by an earlier meeting of their senior officials since Monday, was originally scheduled for today, but was opened yesterday due to the U.S. air strike.

In his inaugural address, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in his capacity of chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, expressed regret over the U.S. air strike and called on Washington to exercise restraint and not escalate tension in the Mediterranean. Gandhi's written message to the Indian parliament, read by Indian Foreign Minister Bhagat yesterday, also said that the Nonaligned Movement condemns all forms of terrorist activities, including individual and state terrorism.

When the senior officials of the nonaligned countries began their meeting in New Delhi on Monday, it was disclosed that the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries will for the first time discuss the issue of international terrorism. However, the term international terrorism will not be applied to genuine liberation movements. As is known, India itself has been the target of terrorism for the last few years. It was also a terrorist act that assassinated the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last year. In the 1970's, it was the Western countries that were the victims of terrorism, but in the 1980's, nonaligned countries have also begun to feel the impact of politically motivated terrorism. An example is the hijacking of the Egypt Air passenger plane in Malta last year.

Therefore, it is understandable for the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers to hold their first discussion on international terrorism during their meeting in New Delhi. However, the country described as state terrorist by Gandhi yesterday was obviously the United States, whose air strike on Libya hit not only military installations but also civilian targets. Will the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers be able to solve the problem of international terrorism? This remains the central issue.

/9274
CSO: 4213/131

DAILIES COMMENT ON U.S. AIR STRIKE ON LIBYA

BK170935 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 17 Apr 86

["Press Review"]

[Text] Commenting on the U.S. air strike on Libya Tuesday, BERITA JAYAKARTA underlines President Reagan's statement saying that the attack was only meant to teach Al-Qadhdhafi a lesson. BERITA JAYAKARTA views the United States as a superpower and Libya a small country. Therefore the attack was not a major conflict. However, the daily raises doubts as to whether the Libyan people are willing to be persuaded by Al-Qadhdhafi to knock their heads on the might U.S. wall. The daily believes that public support will emerge only if there is a definite goal in the struggle against foreign powers, such as what the Afghan people are doing against communist occupation. The daily also believes that whatever the reasons behind the two countries' dispute, a violent military solution is certainly unwise.

The evening paper SINAR HARAPAN believes that political frustration in the Middle East has proved to be a fertile ground for the growth of terrorism. At the same time, frustrated in coping with growing terrorist activities, the United States was compelled into launching a new punitive attack against Libya. The daily says that the most important thing to do now is to remove all conflicts in a humane and just manner as stipulated in the preamble of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution. SINAR HARAPAN calls on the public to oppose terrorism as something directly opposed to humanity and support all movements aimed at upholding justice.

Commenting on the same issue, PIKIRAN RAKYAT expresses concern over the U.S. actions as a superpower because they will provoke more turmoil in the world in view of the fact that professional terrorism does not require many people to carry out their mission. The daily says that terrorism arises from the non-operation of social and global interaction. To eradicate terrorism, courage is needed to revamp the social and global structure and elimonate neocolonialism.

/9274
CSO: 4213/131

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY COMMANDERS--President Suharto installed two chiefs of staff at Merdeka Palace today [11 April]. Vice Admiral Rudolf Kasenda was installed as chief of staff of the Indonesian Navy to replace Admiral M. Romli, while Air Marshal Utomo was installed as chief of staff of the Indonesian Air Force to replace Air Chief Marshal Sukardi. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86 BK] /9274

CSO: 4213/131

COOPERATIVE DRIVE CONTINUES IN AGRICULTURE, SALES

Increases in Vientiane Capital

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Trade Coop Units Expanded 85 Percent in 1985"]

[Excerpts] By carrying out the trade policy set by the party committee and the administrative committee in order to promote trade among the masses in 1985, there was a 5.8 percent increase in the number of trade coops among the masses when compared with the figures for 1984. There has been much progress in expanding trade in Vientiane Capital in 1985, where in particular a total of 81 trade networks have been added. Out of a total of 35 stores in Vientiane Capital, 10 are government workers' stores, 1 is a department store, and there is 1 store that trades foreign currency.

As for collective stores and trade coops in particular, in 1985 a total of 154 units were set up, a 5.8 percent increase when compared with 1984.

Joint State-Private Store Opens

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "A State-Private Manufacturing Partnership Store Opens"]

[Excerpt] According to a report from the propaganda section in Saisettha District, Vientiane Capital, on the morning of 24 February a ceremony was held in the That Louang market to mark the official opening of a joint state partnership store to sell manufactured products.

Honored participants were Mr Chanda Khamsi, chairman of the Saisettha District administrative committee, along with chiefs of the trade sections in the district mentioned, and a number of invited guests.

After the organizers reported on the background and the number of assorted goods of the officially opened partnership store, Mr Chanda Khamsi made a speech in which he gave his views and several suggestions on work techniques. He praised the new step forward in district trade, which will be a factor to expand trade and make it consistent with future trade according to the set policy.

Bank-Financed Credit Cooperative

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Nasaithong District Sets Up a Credit Coop"]

[Excerpts] On 3 January the Vientiane Capital branch of the State Bank and a mobilization unit for setting up credit funds and credit coops in Nasaithong District held a ceremony to open a credit coop in Ban Na Kounnoi.

The credit funds and credit coop are primary socialist collective economic organizations that play an important role in constructing a new socialist economy and other forms of cooperativization. Their duty is to help the bank in mobilizing the savings deposit process and in obtaining capital and shares from their members. They have the right to work closely with the bank and also to work independently on the basis of economic accounting principles. They protect cash within their village and make it possible for the family economy to borrow on the principle of mutual benefit according to the policy of the party and the government.

The credit funds and credit coop in Ban Na Khounnoi are the third ones in Vientiane Capital.

Vientiane Province Agricultural Coops

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Vientiane Province Agricultural Coops Increase"]

[Excerpt] (KPL)--In 1985 agricultural reforms in Vientiane Province led to improvement and expansion. In comparison with 1984, the number of agricultural coops increased by 107. Thus, there are now 200 agricultural coops units with 6,560 families, 39,248 people, and 22,813 laborers over 86,800 hectares of cultivated area throughout the province.

Province Trade Coops Increase

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Seventeen Trade Coops Are Added in Vientiane Province"]

[Excerpt] (KPL)--Since January, the Vientiane Capital trade section has worked in cooperation with different trade sections throughout Vientiane Province in mobilizing the people to invest capital in setting up 17 trade coop units. The outstanding ones are in Sanakham, Phon Hong, and Thoulakhom districts. Vientiane Province has now expanded the number of trade coops to 32. This has created a new atmosphere in the production bases where each trade coop unit has a trade agreement with the government, for example, to purchase industrial goods and distribute them to the people as needed and also

to purchase ricefield and forest products so as to raise the standard of living of the people.

Handicraft Coop Membership Benefits Described

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 25 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Ketmeuang: "Policy Implementation by the Phon Tong Handicraft Coop"]

[Excerpts] At noon every day except Sunday, 60 Phon Tong handicraft coop members have lunch together with different Lao food for example, lap (a spicy Lao meat dish), koi (an acidic Lao dish), curry, thick soup, stir-fried dishes, spicy tomato sauce, etc. Of course, this is part of the implementation of the policy of taking care of the living standard for the coop members.

Besides paying wages which are based on the members' production and paying for lunch for all the members by using money from the welfare treasury and paying half of the cost for rice, which amounts to 20 kg per person, there are a number of other policies which are regularly carried out in this coop. For example, each year every member receives two sets of garments. They are well taken care of when they are sick, and their treatment and medical expenses are paid for by the coop. They also have procedures for those who get married, have babies, or lose family members. In this case money, materials, and labor are arranged in order to help out. For example, the coop gives 2,000 kip worth of fabrics, curtains, etc. to help members who are getting married and to provide labor to help on the wedding day. Pregnant women and mothers with newborn babies receive 10 tablets of medicine each to treat diseases and strengthen health. Diapers are provided and the mothers are granted a rest period of 2 months at regular wages. Those who lose family members receive money for assistance and needed materials. The coop will also arrange for people to help provide comfort to family members and to carry out funeral arrangements according to tradition.

Besides the regular policies for regular members, new students and those who are studying a new occupation in this coop receive 400-500 kip each month along with lunch. Anyone who learns quickly with determination, for example, who is able to weave cloth and Lao skirts proficiently, will be paid full wages the same as other members who receive payment based on their production.

Thus, it can be concluded that each year the Phon Tong handicraft coop must be able to produce garments, decorative products, and various household items and textiles for distribution at home and abroad according to the expected plan.

Agricultural Coops in Capital

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "One Hundred and Eighty-One Agricultural Coop Units Are Added in 7 Districts in Vientiane Capital"]

[Excerpt] (KPL)--Agricultural coops in seven districts in Vientiane Capital have been systematically improved and expanded on the basis of collective production, with the aim of wiping out private scattered production. Throughout the capital 187 agricultural coop units have been set up as compared with the figures for 1984, and there is a total of over 10,000 hectares of production area. Sikhottabong District has 24 agricultural coop units, an increase of 9 units over that for 1984, and Saithani District has 46 agricultural coop units, an increase of 8 units as compared with that for 1984.

The total 1985 production for the agricultural coop farmers throughout Vientiane Capital exceeded 25,000 tons. Each coop member receives on the average 598 kg of rice.

Small Farmers Urged To Join

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Vientiane Province Opens a Meeting To Promote a Production Project for Small Producers"]

[Text] The Vientiane Province administrative committee recently opened a meeting to summarize the evaluation on organizing and carrying out a production project for small producers, which is a joint Lao and FAO project in their province. Its aim is to expand the people's production and to advance to agricultural collective living step by step. The meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Mr Thongdam Manivan, the provincial administrative chairman. Mr Khamsen Vongnokew, vice minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agricultural Coops, was invited to join, along with delegates from the United Nations, the FAO in Laos, chairpersons from the district administrative committees of Phon Hong, Thoulakhom, Keo Oudom, Vang Vieng, and Feung districts, and 30 people who work on the production project for small producers of the center and provinces.

The meeting lasted 2 days. The participants listened to the summary report and the report on the situation and work outcome since the end of 1985. In Vientiane Province 22 collective units have been added, including units in animal husbandry, textiles, blacksmithing, etc., by borrowing over 1.3 million kip from the bank for investment for production. Later they studied the 1986 plan by learning from the experience of previous years and decided to expand the small producer project extensively and efficiently.

9884/9599
CSO: 4206/84

BRIEFS

CAPITAL TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP--The Vientiane Capital trade union is a leading organization of workers that has attentively carried out its duties, an outstanding one of which is the increase in the number of members in the trade union in various bases to a total of 1,401 members with 58 units. There is now a total of 6,685 trade union members throughout Vientiane Capital, which is more than half of the 11,720 government employees within Vientiane Capital. [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Feb 86 p 1] 9884/9599

VIENTIANE MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS--In 1985 the cadres in the finance section of Vientiane Capital attentively put all of their efforts into carrying out their specialized task. In the last annual report the financial earnings of Vientiane Capital increased 96.68 percent when compared with the figure for 1984. Of this, 38 percent of the earnings are from the income from the state economic area, and 46 percent from revenues. Besides doing a good job in earning money, the finance section of Vientiane Capital was also able to surpass its obligation toward the center by 18.7 percent as compared with the figures for 1984. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Feb 86 p 1] 9884/9599

CSO: 4206/84

PAPER ALLEGES MARCOS 'VIRTUAL PRISONER' OF VER IN LAST DAYS

HK160953 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 14 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

["Post Special Report" by Ed Malay: "Marcos Virtual Prisoner of Ver at Malacanang"]

[Text] Deposed President Marcos was a virtual prisoner at Malacanang Palace during his last days as the duly elected president of the Philippines and sought American security provided by U.S. Marines for fear he would be liquidated by forces supposedly loyal to him.

A ranking military official said Marcos had been held captive since 1983 when the illness which afflicts the deposed leader became more pronounced. He said Marcos had been warned of the situation in 1983, but no counter-measures were taken because Marcos was convinced that other forces outside of those controlled by Gen Fabian Ver, former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, were out to stage a coup d'tat.

He said Marcos was not in effective control of the government and failed to carry out the functions of the presidency without the knowledge of Ver and his forces, especially when Marcos had to take leave for his regular treatment.

The information said Ver's control over the president became more evident when Ver initiated the reorganization of the Presidential Security Unit [PSU] in which three of his sons were placed in sensitive positions within immediate reach of the president.

He said Col Irwin Ver was appointed chief of staff of the PSU, while Lt Col Wrylo Ver was named commander of the Light Armored Division of the PSU. Another son, Maj Rexor Ver, was named commanding officer of the president's close-in security. In effect, Ver and those forces loyal to him had the president virtually in handcuffs.

Had not Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and now AFP chief of staff Gen Fidel Ramos staged a revolution, Ver could have succeeded in pushing Marcos to declare martial law again.

All known opposition leaders, including Enrile and Ramos, would have been imprisoned on Caballo Island off the coast of Cavite.

Marcos decided to leave Malacanang in the afternoon of 25 February after his proclamation, but he could not find a way to carry out his decision for fear Ver might take over the reins of government. When Marcos realized the futility of staying in Malacanang, the deposed president had to call Enrile, through his aide de camp, Col Arturo C. Aruiza, to ask for a separate security force to protect him. He added the call was probably made without the knowledge of Ver.

Malacanang was placed under a total blackout after the departure arrangement was finalized. He said Aruiza, who stayed close to the president, was the only one authorized to light a flashlight.

A U.S. Navy gunboat was sent to ferry the president on his trip across the Pasig River to Malacanang Park where four U.S. Air Force helicopters with heavily armed U.S. Marines were waiting for him.

The decision to leave Malacanang was made without Ver's knowledge.

The informant said Mrs Aida Ver, wife of the general, was left behind in their haste to leave. Mrs Ver had to travel to Clark Air Force Base by car.

Enrile revealed that Ver had drafted a plan that would install the former First Lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, as successor to Marcos if he died in office. Ver planned to take over from Mrs Marcos and declare himself a military dictator.

A military officer said Marcos was in his hospital bed undergoing treatment when Enrile and Ramos announced their mutiny. He said Mrs Marcos had ordered two Malacanang resident doctors to inject some "uppers" to help Marcos on his feet so that he could appear on television.

Marcos could have easily stayed on as president, the source said, if he only stood firm on his earlier decision to retire Ver last 1 March. Ver's retirement was recommended by former Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin, who had been given the task to reorganize the new Marcos government.

Upon learning he was to be retired, Ver immediately sought audience with Marcos and asked that he be allowed to retire by 31 March because he was working on an intelligence report, saying Enrile and Ramos were leading a plot to topple the government. The source said the former president's condition made him gullible to reports fed by Ver and those who were close to the president like former Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Benjamin "Kokoy" Romualdez.

It was also his condition which prevented Marcos from making the right decisions which could have neutralized the revolution despite the numerical superiority of the military which supported him, the source said. [Sentence as published]

/9604
CSO: 4200/926

REBEL PRIEST DENIES SURRENDER; CITES DISTRUST OF ARMY

Sends Regards to President

HK160647 Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 16 Apr (AFP)--A Roman Catholic priest turned communist guerilla leader has denied Jaime Cardinal Sin's claim that he wanted to surrender to the authorities, but sent his regards to President Corazon Aquino.

Father Conrado Balweg, a New People's Army (NPA) commander in the Cordillera Mountains north of here, indicated that he was wary of military officers who helped install Mrs Aquino in power. "We are fighting for a noble cause and therefore should not surrender. For me, surrender means death," the priest told members of the independent Cordillera News Agency based in Baguio City, capital of the region.

Earlier press reports here said Cardinal Sin, the influential Archbishop of Manila, announced that Father Balweg, a former member of the West Germany-based society of the Divine Word Missionary Order, was set to surrender.

Asked about reformist military officers whose mutiny led to a successful 4-day revolt, the priest said: "Some say there is a conversion. But can a conversion take place in 2 or 3 days? I still believe that conversion doesn't mean that you have rectified your practice of so many years."

In a parting shot to the interviewers, he shouted "regards to Cory," as the 53-year-old president is popularly known.

The group gave AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE a transcript of the interview and pictures of Father Balweg, who carried an automatic rifle.

He is the best-known "rebel priest" in a largely Roman Catholic nation rocked by an insurgency led by the 16,000-strong NPA.

Father Balweg said he thought the new government was "sincere about reconciliation," citing the release of political prisoners including top communist leaders, but did not elaborate.

On the recent revolt, which analysts consider a setback for the communists, Father Balweg said, "the beautiful thing that happened is that many people were united, especially in the cities, and that is positive."

"Regarding prospects, I am apprehensive of the future because this people power that spontaneously responded to the situation is not organized. I believe that the future is very shaky," he said.

Father Balweg demanded the pullout of troops from the Cordilleras.

During the regime of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, the military placed a 200,000-peso (10,000-dollar) prize on the head of the wanted priest, who joined the NPA in 1979 after failing to stop a government-backed pulp plant that displaced members of the Tinggian tribe.

The Aquino government is urging communist and Moslem rebels to lay down their arms and join the political mainstream. Isolated armed clashes continue to erupt between the insurgents and troops in parts of the country, while an uneasy truce has taken hold in others.

Cites 'Problems' in Reform, U.S. Bases

HK171119 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The rebel priest Con rado Balweg will not surrender and prefers the life in the mountains of the Cordillera. These are some of the details gathered in an interview with Balweg by TV personality June Keithly. The interview will be shown on television tomorrow at 2130 on Channel 4. The Keithly report will also show for the first time the activities of the NPA in the Cordillera.

In the interview, Balweg said that he did not receive any letter from Jaime Cardinal Sin urging him to come down from the mountains in the spirit of reconciliation. He added that he will not surrender because he is not a criminal. He also denied reports that he had been sick.

On the Aquino government, Balweg said he is open to the idea of reconciliation, but added that there still exist major problems in agrarian reform and regarding U.S. military facilities in the country. These are probably the reasons Balweg opts to remain in the mountains.

NPA Spokesman on Surrender Denial

HK170733 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 86 p 23

[Text] Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao--Rebel priest Conrado Balweg is not about to surrender, a spokesman of the members of the NPA said.

Kayu Kan, who is believed to be a ranking NPA leader, also denied any knowledge of surrender of Balweg, saying "Mas Mabuti pa si Cardinal Sin, mas maraming alam kaysa sa amin." (Cardinal Sin is luckier; he knows more than we do.)

Kayu Kan added that he doesn't think Balweg will surrender as "we, the NPA, are not the type to surrender."

As to the whereabouts of Balweg, Kayu Kan said most NPAs would answer "I don't know." One BUSINESS DAY informant claimed Balweg is in Apayao, a member of the NPA, who used to be with Balweg last year, said he and Balweg got separated since a year ago and "we haven't seen him since then."

Meanwhile, Bienvenido Balweg, brother of Fr. Balweg, together with two representatives of the Aquino government, failed to make contact with the renegade priest when they were here last month supposedly to arrange a possible surrender of Balweg.

A human rights lawyer William Claver earlier questioned allowing Bienvenido Balweg to be the negotiator of Fr. Balweg's possible surrender.

Bienvenido, who works at the Mountain State University in La Trinidad, Benguet, was a member of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan a few weeks before last February's presidential elections. He used to be affiliated with the United Nationalist Democratic Organization.

Claver told BUSINESS DAY that if they use Bienvenido, the NPA will likely cordone off Fr. Balweg.

Cordilleras NPA Statement Reported

HK160922 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Balbalasang, Kalinga-Apayao--Communist New People's Army rebels in the Cordilleras would not surrender, although they praised the Aquino government for toppling the 20-year Marcos regime.

The NPA stand was made known to the NPA in Kalinga.

"Under a system dominated by foreign imperialism, only traitors, enemies of the people and pseudonationalists dare advocate the idea of reconciliation for the sake of an imperialist dominated system," the NPA said.

"If the Aquino government is doing just this, what basic difference with the Marcos government can it claim to have?" it asked.

However, the NPA saluted all political forces who sincerely worked together for the toppling of the Marcos regime. They also saluted the Moro National Liberation Front and other armed groups including their own men who are engaged in an armed struggle in the south.

The NPA claimed the coup d'etat against Marcos was masterminded by U.S. imperialism because Marcos has become more of a liability than an asset to U.S. interests in the Philippines.

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POLICE COMPANY WITHDRAWN IN DEMILITARIZATION MOVE

HK120641 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Nars Padilla]

[Excerpt] Baguio City--the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company from the 1st GHQ [General Headquarters] battalion assigned at Sadanga, Mountain Province, was withdrawn by the Regional Unified Command [RUC] I after military and local government officials agreed to demilitarize the municipality as a possible solution to the peace and order situation in the area.

The move is considered unprecedented in the region as the remote municipality of Sadanga before the new dispensation was a hotbed of NPA and insurgent activities.

Late last year an NPA rebel band led by rebel priest Conrado Balweg swooped down on the area, divested the local police of their firearms and later herded the towns' officials and residents and lectured them on NPA ideology.

RUC I Commander Jesus de la Cruz agreed to the pullout as recommended by OIC [Officer in Charge] Governor of Mt Province Jimmy Molvero and other provincial and municipal officials who claimed that it had been a clamor of the residents of Sadanga to remove the PC detachment in the locality for the local officials and the populace to police and secure their own ranks.

The RUC, however, said the arrangement is temporary. Should the experiment fail, the military will return the PC detachment to the municipality.

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REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON QUESTION OF BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT

Debt Renegotiation Tied to Operation

HK160932 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Apr 86 p 13

[Article by Samuel Senoren]

[Text] A renegotiation of the Philippines' foreign debt which is being sought by the government of President Corazon Aquino has been tied to the operation of the controversial nuclear power plant in Bataan. The nuclear facility, which cost more than d2 billion to build, was financed by the U.S. Government and a syndicate of international banks. The banks are among 483 financial institutions which lent some d16 billion to the Philippines under the regime of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

One of the funders which was reported willing to reschedule its exposure in the nuclear plant is the U.S. Export-Import Bank owned by the U.S. Government. The U.S. Eximbank put up more than d550 million consisting of direct loans and guarantees to help Westinghouse sell the nuclear plant to the Philippines.

One of the key functions of the U.S. financial institution is to provide credit support to U.S. industries which export their products to foreign countries.

The U.S. Eximbank was reported willing to reschedule the loan for 10 years with a 5 year grace period under terms for public sector debt set last year by the creditors and the government under Marcos.

The operation of the nuclear facility is widely believed to be considered crucial by the U.S. Government because mothballing of the project would put the ability of the United States to build safe nuclear plants under serious question.

Some of Mrs Aquino's key supporters, including influential members of her cabinet, hold that the nuclear plant in Bataan was ill-conceived and thus unsafe.

Mrs Aquino has given members of her cabinet up to next week to finalize their individual stand and recommendation on the nuclear plant. She is under increasing pressure to choose between fulfilling an election promise not to operate the plant and the practical option to allow the facility to run.

Previous inquiries on the safety aspects of the plant have remained inconclusive and sources said Mrs Aquino may be forced to form another fact-finding body to decide once and for all if the nuclear facility should be operated or dismantled.

Minister Favors Scrapping

HK170517 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda has recommended the scrapping of the Bataan nuclear plant. In a position paper he submitted to President Aquino, he said the nuclear plant is unsafe and unreliable, expensive, and lacks competent technology. In addition, he said, the nuclear plant will pose pollution and radioactivity problems when it starts operating. Maceda argued that it will be more prudent to give up the project right now before the Philippines sinks deeper into debts and the country's ecology is imperiled. In place of the power plant, Maceda suggested to the president two alternatives to nuclear energy. These are the tapping of new and renewable sources of energy like [word indistinct] and that efforts should be intensified in areas with coal mining exploration.

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SAN MIGUEL SHARE MOVEMENT, BRANCH SALE REPORTED

Sale of Shares Approved

HK160934 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Apr 86 pp 13-14

[Article by Ding Marcelo]

[Text] The Presidential Commission on Good Government yesterday gave approval to the sale of P3.3 billion worth of San Miguel Corp [SMC] shares held in trust by United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB) but said the proceeds of the sale will have to be sequestered until a formula is worked out to turn the money to shareholders.

The PCGG had earlier disallowed the block sale of SMC shares of stocks because it suspected these holdings were owned by presidential "crony" Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. whose entire assets in the country amounting to several billions had been sequestered.

Lawyer Raul Roco, representing the SMC management, however, told the commission that the shares were owned by some 1.5 million coconut farmers and were only being held in trust by UCPB.

Roco reportedly told Commissioner Ramon Diaz during a meeting last Friday that Cojuangco owned only two shares.

Because of Roco's representations, the commission cancelled a scheduled meeting yesterday with SMC chairman and president Andres Soriano III. It also lifted the sequestration order on the disputed stocks along with the P500 million SMC downpayment.

Soriano was summoned to explain his side on the deal which the commission considered to be in violation of Executive Orders 1 and 2 which effectively sequestered all assets of former President Marcos and his cronies.

With the commission giving the go signal for the purchase, Soriano's group has effectively regained control of the multi-billion-peso food and beverage conglomerate which Cojuangco headed since March 1984 until his hasty departure upon the fall of the Marcos government.

Diaz said SMC will continue to pay the agreed amount of P3.3 billion to UCPB but the sum will be held in trust now by the commission.

San Miguel had already made a down payment of P500 million. Under the agreement it signed with UCPB, the balance of P2.8 billion must be paid within 90 days.

Diaz emphasized during a press briefing yesterday that "not a single centavo must be taken away from the coconut farmers who own the 3.3 billion shares of stocks."

Diaz has asked UCPB to develop a formula to enable the farmers to get their return on investment.

The 1.5 million coconut farmers are members of the Coconut Federation of the Philippines headed by Mrs Maria Clara Lbregat.

Approval of the sale perked up the price of SMC A shares at the local exchanges. Opening at P27, the price for A shares closed at P28.50, a gain of P1.50.

Meanwhile, the securities and exchange commission and the board of governors of the Manila stock exchange met yesterday and discussed ways by which the SMC could be compelled to disclose the buyers of the 33.1 million San Miguel shares sold last 1 April.

Under the rules of the exchanges, the corporation had up to last Friday to disclose the beneficial owners of more than 10 percent of the voting stocks of the corporation after the transaction.

At the same time, the 18 million SMC shares owned by corporations owned by former SMC Chairman Eduardo Conjuangco Jr remains sequestered by the Presidential Commission on Good Government.

Hong Kong Branch Sale

HK161228 Hong Kong AFP in English 1135 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 16 Apr (AFP)--Berr-based Philippine multinational San Miguel Corp. (SMC) is selling control of its Hong Kong subsidiary to a rival American brewer, the MALAYA newspaper reported here Wednesday.

SMC Chairman Andres Soriano was finalizing the sale of 51 percent of SMC Hong Kong to Milwaukee-based Anhauser Busch, which produces the popular Michelob brand of beer, MALAYA added.

SMC spokesmen had no comment on the report.

San Miguel, the Philippines' largest manufacturing conglomerate, is being investigated by authorities here for possible violation of an edict banning the movement of assets suspected to be owned by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Two weeks ago, a large block of SMC shares believed to be owned by close Marcos ally Eduardo Cojuangco was sold for 3.3 billion pesos (161 million dollars) to an unnamed group represented by Mr Soriano.

The government voided the sale but later allowed it, although it froze the proceeds.

Mr Cojuangco fled with Mr Marcos to exile in Hawaii after a civilian and military revolt in February toppled the strongman and installed Corazon Aquino, Mr Cojuangco's estranged cousin, to the presidency.

Mrs Aquino has accused Mr Marcos and his associates of plundering public funds during 20 years of power and has made recovery of the money, believed to be from 5 to 10 billion dollars, a top priority of her government.

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LABOR MINISTER ADDRESSES KMU ON RIGHT TO STRIKE

HK171627 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez told workers yesterday that strikes are effective in making management listen to the grievances of labor.

The labor minister's statement is expected to further draw the ire of the business sector, which recently blasted Sanchez for issuing controversial statements which they claimed may seriously affect the country's investment climate and hamper smooth relations between labor and management.

Sanchez said he is getting much flak from foreign investors, particularly American multinational firms, because he is exposing their onerous practices in the country.

"What we need is a country that is free from the control of foreign business interest," he told workers affiliated with the Kilusang Mayo Uno. [KMU-1 May Movement]

Upon assuming the top ministry post last 10 March, Sanchez already predicted more strikes would be held this year. The Labor Ministry, however, would be able to settle them at a faster rate, he added.

From 38 strikes ongoing when Sanchez assumed office a month ago, the strike count has risen to about 53 nationwide.

The Labor Ministry, however, has been on top of the conflicts, and was able to settle major disputes including the walkouts at the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. and the U.S. military bases.

The labor minister has been also churning out decisions on pending labor cases almost daily, and Sanchez attributes the high settlement rate to the trust given by workers to the Aquino government.

The Labor Ministry, he emphasized, is a ministry of the workers, hence it should be on the side of labor. The business sector he added has the Ministry of Trade and Industry to turn to.

On the right to organize, Sanchez urged the KMU to widen their ranks since the Aquino government fully recognizes labor's right to form unions.

"The clamor for better rights and benefits must be expressed through strikes," he said, "since it is the most effective way of letting businessmen know of the workers' grievances."

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PAPER REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

HK160639 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Apr 86 pp 6, 12

[Report on interview with General Rafael M. Ileto, Philippine Deputy Defense Minister, "tagged as Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's successor" by Marites Panguilan-Vitug; date and place not given--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] General Rafael M. Ileto, soldier and diplomat, has come home, his military career interrupted by 10 years in the foreign service. The military career, though, found continuity about a month ago after Ileto assumed his post as deputy minister for national defense.

Ileto left the country in 1975 as ambassador to Iran, at a time when he was vice-chief of staff of the Armed Forces. That was President Marcos's way of dealing with a dissenting general.

The year 1971 marked Ileto's fall from grace in Marcos's eyes. One day, inside the study room in Malacanang, Marcos announced he would declare martial law and impose curfew. Outside the palace gates, demonstrators surged forward, burning a firetruck. All the generals present said yes to martial law--except Ileto.

The diplomatic service opened new vistas for the general who was exposed to another country's revolution, Iran, and to another armed forces' coup--when he was ambassador to Thailand.

From a strictly professional soldier who believed mainly in the strength of the armed forces to subdue an enemy, in military solutions to problems, General Ileto was mellowed by his years as a diplomat.

"This time...I think back and say 'maybe we can solve this by talking it over, across the conference table, in order to save lives'."

Thus he offered to mediate during the February military rebellion between the loyalists and reformists. But weeks before that, he was already helping out in the civil disobedience campaign of then presidential contender Mrs Corazon C. Aquino. He would come to Manila to advise "some people" working closely with Mrs Aquino, mainly drawing from the Iranian experience.

General Ileto was ready to be fired then from his post in Thailand if the government found out he was supporting the Aquino camp.

Ileto's military career spans more than half of his life. At 65 he has seen how the pre-martial law Armed Forces worked, describing it as "more professional" than at present, and got a feel of the military under Marcos, dogged implementors of martial rule. Today he is back to an AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] that has undergone a little transformation, enjoying a new image after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and chief of staff Gen Fidel Ramos led a rebellion against Marcos.

Ileto spent a year at the Philippine Military Academy [PMA] after which he pursued his studies at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point. Graduating in 1943, he signed up with the U.S. Army. In 1950, he joined the Philippine Army and organized and commanded the elite Scout Rangers of the AFP.

Under the Magsaysay administration, he was a key figure in the military which successfully crushed the Huk insurgency. From 1959 to 1964, he was operations chief of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA).

During the Marcos's first terms of office, he was tasked to be the commanding general of the first PC [Philippine Constabulary] zone covering 19 provinces north of Manila then he moved to be the Army commanding general up to 1971. When he proved to be much too independent minded for Marcos, he was kicked up to deputy chief of staff, 1971 to 1973 and later vice-chief of staff. Then Marcos wanted him completely out of sight in 1975, and assigned him as ambassador to Iran.

At his office in the Defense Ministry in Camp Aguinaldo, the retired general and diplomat is more than a month into his new job. He is cautious not to say what contributions he would like to make as deputy minister to the ministry, the Armed Forces and government. "Others before me would think I would be accusing them of not doing their job or not doing it well. I'm just avoiding a rift."

Ileto is seen as the likely successor to Enrile who may bow out from office after helping stabilize the new government. Enrile was recently quoted as saying he would only stay on as defense minister for about 3 years.

Smoking Philippine cigars given by the defense minister, Ileto, in the course of a 2-hour interview discusses a host of subjects, from his days as a diplomat to security issues and the Armed Forces. He was candid at times and cautious, too, but, overall, he struck one as honest with his views:

/On the old and "new" AFP:/ "Gen (Fidel) Ramos changed the name to new AFP. I don't know if this means a change in the organizational setup, basic doctrines, or concept of the AFP...I have lost track of developments in the AFP. But the old AFP, which is pre-martial law, was more professional. I hate to make a comparison now because I may be interpreted as criticizing General Ramos, also because I was directly involved, statements I make will be self-serving...I belonged to the very old army, when we were up

against a formidable Huk force. We were successful in suppressing an insurgency that was bigger than this one now. We in the military were proud of it and we considered ourselves as professionals."

"One of the biggest factors that contributed to the decline of the AFP was the attempt to win over personal loyalties from the officers to the point where there was a conflict between personal and national interests. At one time, under Marcos, half of the top level officers were all extendees. When an officer is extended in the service, even if he is an academy graduate and had been ingrained with duty, honor, country, integrity doctrine, you feel, sooner or later, that you're getting your bread and butter from an individual that if he did not extend you, you'd be jobless."

In Thailand, they don't allow anybody to be extended. They had a coup d'etat (1981) and one of the major issues was why one officer had been extended 1 year--and he happened to be the prime minister."

/On President Aquino's extension of some officers:/ "It is justified at this period. Only a few have been extended. We have asked the president to extend those occupying high-level positions whom we cannot replace right away, from 6 months to a year, after which we will implement the retirement law to the letter. It is not her fault, it is our fault--but no, it is not a fault. It is for the good of the service. It is difficult because we are shifting from the old practice to the new ones."

/On the president's control over the AFP:/ "The president is the president. (Gen Fidel) Ramos and (Juan Ponce) Enrile have said this many times: the military should obey the president. People get impressions, rumors from newspapers, some of them unfounded. I can vouch they are sincere when they say they are supporting this administration."

"Consultation between the president and the ministry exists, it is constant. I'm surprised when I read in the papers that they (defense minister and President Aquino) are at odds. I don't think so. I don't know their inner feelings but on the surface, coordination is going very well."

"We are proposing to activate the national security council. It forces them (Enrile and Aquino) to get together, sit down periodically, so that coordination will be thorough and complete. Both sides may not have enough time to sit down by themselves. But bring them together and get together on highly sensitive security matters then the understanding will be complete."

/On the insurgency:/ "With the guidance from the top on a soft approach, we have redesigned our own strategy... We don't know if this will succeed or not. But it has never been tried before. For all you know, it may work. It will be easier, no fighting. We buy it (soft approach) as a possible solution to a problem.

"This consists of dialogue, convincing them (rebels) to come down, cease fire, possibly no movements on both sides although they (New People's Army) keep moving and we keep holding our troops in the barracks in a defensive

position. The other side, apparently, in order to improve their bargaining power, they shift, they maneuver. We just have to wait and see how it will come out."

"Most of the military's activities is defending populated areas, no offensive, you don't hear of massive deployment of troops or encounters. We still sustain casualties, almost the same as last [word indistinct].

"As far as the NPA is concerned, the process of recruitment continues. We can go on civic action programs, improve the lot of the masses; it gives a chance for both sides to see how well we can play the game without shooting anybody.

"For as long as the conditions will not deteriorate further, we are willing to give as much time as necessary (to the soft approach). If we feel that the other side is using this to improve their position, if the situation will deteriorate too much...we have to act, to convince the president...

"It's been hardly a month, even the other side was caught unprepared. They are not even organized enough to come up with one solid front to present what they want... I feel they are also organizing, trying to get together, hopefully for a reconciliation. But if they are getting together for military action, we have to prepare ourselves for military action. They are used to using negotiations as a tactic, as a maneuver to improve their stature.

"Some sectors in the military feel uneasy, they are worried that this (soft approach) is not helping the military. We are slowly making them feel it is worthy try. Although the majority feel that we should also take advantage of this time to reorganize the AFP, to re-equip and prepare it for the time we may use military force again."

On the prospects of future intervention by the military in the political process: "They could intervene if a similar situation arises--and maybe they would because they found out they could succeed with the help of the people (February military rebellion). But I don't think they ever will because the people will not allow the situation to deteriorate again. It will never come to that point. At this time? They cannot because there is no reason for doing so.

"In Turkey, they can intervene politically. Officers are trained on how to take over and run government. If the politicians cannot get together, the people ask the military to intervene. They take over for 1 year, 2 years, and return it to the people. This cannot apply here. In Turkey, the military is highly respected. Here, no. The people will never trust the military to take over."

/On the size and equipment of the AFP:/ "We can stand a reduction in the military, cut off excess fat. There are some that are not contributing to the cause. We can weed them out by rescreening, going over capabilities, attitudes. Some are just hanging around, sickly.

"We have enough armaments. If we go into civic action, we will need tools other than weapons. We might need trucks, heavy equipment. Military aid can be used for that, instead of asking for guns and sophisticated weapons. We can go along with small sidearms, individual weapons. We're not worried about external threat."

/On the reform movement:/ "They are in the right direction as long as they keep it only on that level--professionalizing the military. If they go beyond that, they should be reminded that was not the basic principle, tenets they agreed to follow. In the minister's judgment, with which I agree, there is not much need for the (RAM) [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] now because the whole armed forces is working towards professionalizing the military. The movement was very valid then but now, with the new administration, there may not be any need for them."

/On military abuses and human rights committee:/ "The military had committed a lot of errors before and we have to admit it. Some violated human rights of people. They are isolated cases. As far as investigating them, I don't see why we will object to it because justice must be established and it is a good example for the military. Those of us who believe in professionalism should not resort to methods that are inhuman. In the process or heat of battle, it is possible that there have been commitments not deliberate, done in an effort to accomplish a mission or abide by orders of superiors. This we ask for a little leeway. In combat, when your life is at stake and you have to protect the lives of your men, you are prone to commit something that is on the grey side."

"That's the right of everybody to complain. If it (abuse) were done to my daughter, then I'd complain, see that justice is done."

"It will be fair and just for them (committee) to investigate also the other side (NPA) and government officials, too. Why should the military be the primary target, why not other government officials, politicians of the old regime, if they ordered some violations."

"If the NPA is considered a legitimate combatant unit that should take abide by the human rights code, then it should be investigated. But if they're considered a band of hoodlums, that's another question. It depends on the interpretation. I would not know at this time how to interpret the NPA.

/On his days as a diplomat:/ "How I did my job in Bangkok? I tried to protect the country, not the individuals, those running government. I was always on the defensive, I defended the acquittal of General Ver by hiding myself and maintaining a low profile. I had always reasons why I could not be a speaker. Before 1983, I tried my best to be a diplomat, to present a respectable picture of our country. After that, I found it difficult to defend the establishment. I hardly appeared in gatherings where I would be exposed to a lot of questioning.

"My experience with the diplomatic service widened my perspectives in a sense. I do not just rush into a decision. I think of other ways to solve a problem. Years have mellowed me. I'm more inclined to talking over things first. If diplomats are not successful in talking things over, then the generals come in."

"When I was being assigned by Marcos to Iran, I told him I'm a professional soldier and I don't know how to beat around the bush. I call a spade a spade. He disagreed with me but behind my back he just wanted to send me to Iran, anyway.

"Within 10 years, I only talked to the president three or four times: a phone call when I was in Iran, (during the revolution), which lasted an hour, a 15-minute call during the coup in Bangkok. I never went to Malacanang. A lot of ambassadors, when they came home, took a bow..."

/On warlords:/ "We can disarm the warlords, we don't have to declare war on them. We're convincing them and they're slowly joining government. If we want to pick them, we can do so anytime. They're not hiding. They're not fighting the government.

/On "loyalists" undergoing orientation:/ "They in the PSC (presidential security command) have not been in the field for a length of time. They're bound to get killed if we throw them in Mindanao or Samar. They have not undergone (jungle) training because they were in the city, protecting Malacanang, sitting pretty, having a good time, while so many men lived in jungles for years. The 2-week training on jungle warfare is not a punishment. They should welcome it."

/On psywar used during the February revolt:/ "It is part of any negotiation, you take advantage of time allotted to you. Parties in a negotiation are always biding for time, trying to improve their bargaining position. Either continue the battle across the conference table or with the use of arms. I'm not saying something that is new.

"My idea was to bring them (Marcos, Ver, and Enrile, Ramos) to the conference table complete with television, everything, and get them to solve their problems instead of shooting. But, in the meantime, everybody plays for tactical advantage. If you don't use psywar to improve your capability, then you're not good commanders."

/On the appointment of Wilson Gamboa as deputy minister for munitions:/ "There was prior consultation. She (President Aquino) is very kind on matters like that. She makes it a point to consult..."

/On the U.S. military bases:/ "I take the same position as Mrs Aquino. I think it is the best position we could take at this time... We will be concerned if the bases will be removed. Our neighbors will be concerned. We don't know how the people will react to that question, whether we will retain the bases or not."

/On the visit of top U.S. government officials:/ "It is an indirect recognition of the existence of a stable government whom they can deal with. It is good if they offer assistance or aid. We are not a rich country to refuse. Military, economic and moral assistance--such as a visit--is welcome."

/On the orientation of PMA:/ "I don't think many changes have taken place since our time (1940s). The products of PMA are good. I see part of them have gone back to the old doctrine of professionalism. We were taught the true concept of honor, duty, country. We were not taught to be loyal to individuals. We were taught to serve the country. We did not really care who the president was, I mean, strictly speaking. Even in modern armies in the United States, Britain, presidents may come and go but the Armed Forces become just as stable as they could be, strong as ever... That won't affect the quality of their combat effectiveness like (what has happened) here.

"Because they have been oriented to loyalty to individuals, to the president, it destroys the very essence of training in the academy.

"I don't think there could be any more nationalistic approach (in training of cadets at PMA). The mere fact that it is imbued in the minds of cadets that we should abide by the Constitution. The Constitution is the symbol of our nationalism. Of course, our Constitution has been battered right and left but, still it is the basic law made by the people. By following the Constitution, you are serving the country well."

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EDITOR'S REMOVAL MAY RELATE TO BIR CONTROVERSY

HK161126 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 14 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Veteran journalists Alejandro Roces, Hernando Abaya, Joe Quirino, and Cebu Gov Napoleon Rama last night became the "instant" editors of the beleaguered MANILA TIMES.

The daily newspaper was crippled by the walkout of editors, proofreaders, and paste-up artists precipitated by the "sacking" of Vergel Santos, the newspaper's executive editor.

Although Santos was merely asked to go on one-month "forced leave" with pay by TIMES editor-in-chief Alejandro Roces, the employees denounced the act as "too drastic" that would eventually lead to the termination of Santos.

Roces described the act as "very unprofessional" and had no place in the newspaper business. "What will happen if they walk out again when we have a disagreement?" added Roces.

Roces reportedly said Santos never met his own deadline, causing the paper's late distribution. "The paper never hit the streets on time," Roces said.

Roces added that the employees who walked out must re-apply just like the others.

The TIMES employees are scheduled to picket the TIMES offices at the corner of Santiago and Scout Ojeda streets in Quezon City to denounce the action on Santos and demand security of tenure.

Santos said he would return to the newspaper only upon the replacement of Roces and Abaya, chairman and co-chairman of the editorial board, respectively.

Sources said Santos was reprimanded by management, led by Ramon Roces, founder and publisher of La Vanguardia Publishing Company, Inc., for insisting on publication of the controversial shares of stock of Bienvenido Tan, Bureau of Internal Revenue commissioner.

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MIXED PRESS REACTION TO RUMP BATASAN SESSION

Papers Urge Aquino To Crack Down

HK151531 Hong Kong AFP in English 0419 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 15 Apr (AFP)--The Philippine Press Tuesday gave mixed reviews to a rump parliamentary session and other protests by supporters of exiled strongman Ferdinand Marcos, including a violent clash near here.

There were calls for sterner measures against allegedly seditious members of the new opposition, but also criticisms of controversial policies of President Corazon Aquino's government since a revolt swept it to power 7 weeks ago.

Former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino Monday called for a civil disobedience campaign against the Aquino government as he emerged as the new leader of the former ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party.

He made the call in a KBL rump session of the National Assembly, abolished 25 March by Mrs Aquino, who assumed lawmaking and other sweeping powers until a new constitution is drafted and elections for a new parliament are held. She has set a 1-year timetable for the whole process.

"There is a limit to childish tantrums, and anything beyond this limit should not be tolerated. She must crack down--hard," the semiweekly VERITAS magazine, backed by the dominant Roman Catholic Church, said in an editorial.

It said KBL members were "hopelessly spoiled" kids, and Mrs Aquino should "draw the line" where "childishness ends and sedition begins."

The once pro-Marcos DAILY EXPRESS newspaper also called on Mrs Aquino to define the limits of what the loyalists can legally do, saying they were hoping to "oust the government and pave the way for the return of Mr Marcos."

But it also hit the government for "failing to act decisively on the issues which matter most to the people" like the economy, adding that there was "lack of a clear, authoritative voice from the top levels of leadership."

"The new government must act and talk 'presidential,' and it must show to the nation that while there is always room for reconciliation, the people themselves would be the first ones to war against seditious words and actions," it said.

The mass-circulation PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER said "violence was being courted by both sides" in San Juan, a Manila suburb where supporters of the sacked KBL mayor clashed with police backing his appointed successor.

At least 32 people were injured in the clash Monday at the municipal hall as the KBL prepared for its rump session in neighboring Quezon City.

The daily urged Mrs Aquino to go slow and consult people in her efforts to replace KBL provincial governors and city and municipal mayors with acting officials until elections are held in place of a postponed poll set for May.

THE MANILA TIMES newspaper said in its editorial that Mr Tolentino--the running mate of Mr Marcos in the 7 February presidential election in which frauds against Mrs Aquino led to the revolt--"should accept the people's verdict in the last elections or join Marcos in exile" in Hawaii.

Mr Tolentino considers himself the country's legal vice president.

Marcos Seen Behind Events

HK170243 Hong Kong AFP in English 0233 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Report by Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, 17 Apr (AFP)--The fine, cunning hand of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos is behind the current rash of anti-government events which are aimed at his eventual return to the Philippines, analysts say here. From 3,500 miles (5,800 kilometers) away in Hawaii, where he fled 26 February, Mr Marcos now reportedly pulls the strings which have resulted in a "rump parliament" session Monday and almost daily pro-Marcos street demonstrations in Manila.

So far, the 7-week old provisional government of President Corazon Aquino has maintained a policy of "maximum tolerance" despite the admittedly rowdy and at times violent behavior of the pro-Marcos street throngs. A number of local and foreign journalists and photographers have already complained of being threatened and even roughed up as the demonstrators scream their loyalty to Mr Marcos and urge fellow Filipinos to topple the Aquino government. They number anywhere from several hundred demonstrating outside the U.S. Embassy Tuesday to the 15,000 turnout for a pro-Marcos rally Sunday and an estimated 4,000 who attended Monday's rump parliamentary session in suburban Quezon City.

"We shall return, but the people must be united and they have to ask for us to come back," the ex-president said in a message to his followers as he branded the Aquino government "illegal, void and invalid from the beginning."

Some top Marcos followers, who declined identification, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they expected the Aquino government to crumble in 6 months to a year's time and Mr Marcos to return triumphantly like Peron.

Juan Peron, with his wife Evita, ruled Argentina from 1943 until he was deposed by the military in 1955. Peron returned from exile in 1973 and was re-elected president, but died the following year. He was succeeded by his wife, but the military took over in a bloodless coup in 1976.

Analysts here strongly doubt that Mr Marcos and his wife Imelda can ever recapture political power in the Philippines, but admit he retains the capability to create a lot of trouble for President Aquino.

Firstly, if he really has 4 to 10 billion dollars salted away abroad as claimed by the Aquino government, funding for pro-Marcos street demonstrations, rallies and rump National Assembly sessions poses no problem.

Secondly, the Philippines remains mired in economic and social crisis with a record 15-40 percent unemployed-underemployed figure. Marcos recruits are easily available to wage street demonstrations against Mrs Aquino, analysts say.

Thirdly, the 250,000-strong armed forces and police forces contain a large corps of officers known to be Marcos loyalists, many of them from his home region of Ilocano-speaking northern Luzon. They are widely known to be recipients of past presidential favors and observers say this partly explains why pro-Marcos demonstrations have been given a wide berth by the military and police forces, despite outbreaks of violence.

Fourthly, President Aquino has made it clear she abhors the idea of resorting to violence in dealing with social unrest despite increasing media criticism that she is "too compassionate" towards opponents who once ruled with an "iron fist."

Some Marcos followers here pin their hopes on a gradual weakening of the Aquino government prompting the military, led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, to stage a coup, which could enable Marcos to return to power. Aquino insiders consider this unlikely, although they are apprehensive about Mr Enrile, a close Marcos intimate for 20 years until he joined General Fidel Ramos in a military mutiny 22 February which resulted in Marcos's overthrow 25 February.

The ex-president reportedly relies on two men to keep the Marcos fires burning here--ex-Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and ex-Labor Minister Blas Ople.

Mr Tolentino Monday claimed that with his boss in Honolulu, he was now the acting Philippine president since before the revolt the Parliament had declared himself and Mr Marcos the winners of a 7 February presidential election allegedly rigged in Mr Marcos's favor.

Mr Ople predicts President Aquino's fall in 60 days and the subsequent oath-taking of Mr Tolentino as duly elected vice-president and acting president before an outdoor crowd of "at least two million."

Analysts are however convinced the Marcos era is over and the once invincible New Society Movement (KBL) party a hopeless wreck and that Mrs Tolentino and Ople are beating an empty drum. They believe that the central fact of Philippine politics remains Corazon Aquino's overwhelming popularity and that "people power" buttressed by the Roman Catholic Church is more than a match for the military.

'Rump Session' Thought Irrelevant

HK170253 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Nothing will come out of the rump session held by the [words indistinct] Batasang Pambansa last Monday. An opinion survey conducted by the PNA [Philippine New Agency] showed that the people consider the session ridiculous, funny, a waste of time, and an exercise in futility. [Words indistinct] said it was a defiant (?move against) the established government, which is already recognized and accepted by the people.

The survey involved direct interviews from a cross-section of society in various parts of the country. The interviews were conducted by NPA reporters in Metro Manila and bureau chiefs in the provinces.

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MARCOS GENERALS REASSIGNED TO THINK TANKS

HK160918 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Bing Formento]

[Text] Thirteen of the 20 so-called Marcos generals who were "frozen," following the assumption of office of President Aquino have been assigned to "think tanks" created by the military in the continuing effort to revitalize the armed forces.

Five--Brigadier Generals Antonio Palafox, Alexander Felix, Luther Custodio, Renato Ecarman, and Tomas Dumpit, who has been charged with carnaping--were left out in the cold. Brig Gen Isidoro de Guzman, former Central Luzon Regional Unified Command chief, applied for retirement. Brig Gen Fidel Singson was named acting deputy PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief.

The following study committees and the corresponding designations were released to the press by Col Luis San Andres, chief of the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Civil Relations office.

--Committee to streamline general headquarters, major service headquarters and other garrison units: Brig Gen Felix Brawner, chairman, Brig Gen Artemio Tadiar, Jr, vice chairman;

--Committee to improve the armed forces' procurement system: Commodores Juanito Veridiano and Ernesto Arzaga, co-chairmen;

--Committee to study the armed forces' training programs for troops engaged in protecting public safety and in the insurgency campaign: Brigadier Generals Roland Pattugalan and Jose Ma. Carlos Zumel;

--Committee to study PMA [Philippine Military Academy] training systems on procurement of cadets, curriculum, including a preparatory college level course, personnel support and other administrative requirements: Brig Gen Jaime Echeverria, chairman;

--Committee to study anti-terrorist tactics and standardize units in such special operations: Brig Gen Victor Natividad, chairman;

--Reservists' development committee to rationalize the reserve development programs of the armed forces: Brig Gen Edon Yap, chairman;

--Committee to study the improvement of communications links in the armed forces and the production of tactical radio units: Brig Gen Jose Bello, chairman;

--Health service committee: Brigadier Generals Evaristo Sanchez and Angel Sadang; and

--Committee to study economic development activities in the military: Brig Gen Carlos Malana, chairman; and Col Ernesto Sacro, vice chairman.

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PRESIDENT LISTS NET WORTH AT P17.7 MILLION

HK171059 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 17 Apr (AFP)--President Corazon Aquino Thursday declared a net worth of 17.7 million pesos (863,414 dollars), listing as assets investments, two houses, cash, jewelry, paintings and landholdings.

The most valuable asset declared by Mrs Aquino was a cluster of investments worth 7.85 million pesos (382,926 dollars), followed by an estate in the United States where her late husband Benigno Aquino lived in exile for 3 years before he returned and was assassinated here in August 1983. The estate, located in Massachusetts, was bought for $250,000 and was reportedly on sale for twice that amount.

Mrs Aquino, whose net worth is less than that of five of her cabinet ministers, made the declaration under a self-imposed government policy of making personal assets and liabilities public.

The policy, aimed at preventing corruption, was suggested by leading newspaper columnists here, who told their readers to note who among their leaders got richer after serving a 6-year term on a meager salary.

As president, Mrs Aquino draws a net monthly salary of 8,333 pesos (about 406 dollars), while cabinet ministers earn a little less than 8,000 pesos.

Philippine investigators have charged that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, now living in exile in Hawaii, plundered the country's economy during his 20 years in power.

The cabinet members richer than Mrs Aquino are Tourism Minister Antonio Gonzalez (81.5 million pesos), Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion (31.4 million pesos), Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin (28.77 million pesos), Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile (23.5 million pesos) and Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel (19.4 million pesos).

The president was just a cut above Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra (17.25 million pesos). The poorest cabinet member was presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag whose self-declared net worth was 450,000 pesos (21.951 dollars).

Mrs Aquino, who released her statement of assets and liabilities to Mr Saguisag, also declared cash in hand and in banks totalling 4.4 million pesos (214.634 dollars) and "interest in land and improvements" in five areas totalling 3.12 million pesos (152,195 dollars).

The latter interests were not identified, but she is known to be a part owner of Hacienda Luisita, a modern sugar plantation in her home province of Tarlac north of here.

Her assets totalled 22.117 million pesos (1,078,878 dollars), as against liabilities of 4.397 million pesos (214,487 dollars).

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REPORT NOTES PROCESS, FEARS IN HUMAN RIGHTS PROBE

HK161302 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Bing Formento and Glenda Gloria]

[Text] Many armed forces officers have expressed apprehension that the re-opening of human rights cases against military and police personnel may lead to a "polarization of society."

According to INQUIRER sources, a number of military and police officials believed to have been involved in human rights abuses now hold sensitive positions in the armed forces hierarchy.

The same sources added that they fear a clash may result between military and civilian authorities should the government decide to investigate alleged human rights violations committed by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] men.

"We're uneasy," a military officer, who requested anonymity, told the INQUIRER.

"We were merely following orders even if these were against our will," he explained emphasizing that most of the abuses were committed during the Marcos regime.

According to the sources, the most concerned officials are those who used to belong to "notorious" units of the military. These include the Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Intelligence and Security Group (MISG), Metrocom Security Unit (MSU), Presidential Security Command (PSC), and the National Intelligence and Security Administration (NISA).

Jose W. Diokno, chairman of the presidential committee on human rights, told the INQUIRER in an exclusive interview that the commission has already presented to President Aquino recommendations on how to deal with persons found guilty of committing human rights abuses.

He said one of the issues involved in this particular aspect is the question of command responsibility which, sources said, has been creating a "disturbance" within the military hierarchy.

Diokno said his committee is prepared to go "as far as the evidence can take us" and added no one will be spared.

He hoped the efforts of his committee could provide "some compensation" for the victims of human rights abuses as well as serve as deterrent for future human rights violations in the country.

The military sources said at least 1,000 civilians, including women and children, were either killed or wounded in 128 human rights cases allegedly perpetrated by soldiers and paramilitary troopers during the last 7 years of the Marcos era.

According to the sources, some of the incidents include massacres.

The heaviest death toll was listed in the massacre in Sag-od, Las Navas, Northern Samar, on 15 September 1981. At least 45 residents were slain reportedly by members of the military's "Special Force" led by a certain Commander Brown and CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] men.

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REGIONAL UNIFIED COMMANDS 'MAY BE SCRAPPED'

HK170719 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 15 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Ed Malay]

[Text] The Regional Unified Commands (RUCS) which former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver established throughout the country may be scrapped.

A very reliable military source told the MANILA EVENING POST that a comprehensive study on the overall structure of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) is currently being prepared by a committee that was formed by the military establishment to determine the course of action that will be taken to reorganize the NAFP.

The source said the committee members shared the consensus that the existence of the RUCS had resulted in bureaucratic red tape because of their functions which overlap those being exercised by other regional commands of the military establishment.

The creation of the RUCS which was the brainchild of Ver, according to the source, was part of Ver's plan to gain complete control of the country's military forces. The RUCS were set up throughout the 12 regions of the country shortly after Ver assumed the position of chief of staff of the AFP.

Ver's plan to impose a military dictatorship became evident when known associates of Ver were placed in command of these RUCS. The source said the committee would most probably recommend the return to the previous organization of the military in which the authority in the maintenance of the peace and order campaign of the government is vested in the provincial commanders of the Philippine Constabulary.

Prior to the creation of the RUCS, the military establishment's four major branches operate independently of each other with the activities of the Philippine Constabulary being coordinated by the different zone headquarters, while those of the Philippine Army rest with the different military area commanding generals.

The 1st PC Zone at Camp Olivas, Pampanga and the PA Military Area headquarters at Camp Aquino in Tarlac at that time covered the Central Luzon and Northern Luzon areas. The 2nd PC Zone at Camp Vicente Lim covered the entire Southern Luzon. The same holds true for other regions of the country.

With respect to the Philippine Navy and Philippine Air Force, the source said these branches operated and maintained naval divisions and strike wings, respectively.

But under the RUC concept initiated by Ver, the source said commanders of all the four major branches reported directly to the RUC commanding general. It was mainly for this reason, he said, that the government's anti-insurgency campaign had faltered because of the apparent communications gap, between the forces loyal to Ver and those loyal to the uniform.

The scrapping of the RUCS, the source said, is also aimed at trimming what he emphasized as the "excess fat" in the NAFP. The overall thrust of the NAFP, the source added, is to streamline its operational structure designed to create a more potent and efficient fighting force to preserve democracy in the country which is currently being threatened by the insurgents.

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MNLF SUPPORTERS HOLD 3-DAY RALLY TO URGE NEGOTIATIONS

HK170925 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 16 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Cotabato City--Some 20,000 members and supporters and sympathizers of the Moro Islamic Liberation Fund (MNLF) yesterday began a 3-day rally here to prod the Aquino government to start immediately peace negotiation.

Chanting "Allahu Akbar" and almost blocking the city's thoroughfares the rallyists came from the province of Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao and Cotobato. They brought with them personal belongings and food provisions.

The rallyists are demanding the implementation of a provision of the Tripoli accord with calls for the strengthening of the ceasefire committee with assistance from the Organization of Islamic Conference represented by the quadripartite ministerial commission. "We are for peace if peace is still attainable," read one of their placards.

Another demand includes the creation of a committee to study in detail the points left for discussion in reaching a solution to the Mindanao problem in conformity with the provisions of the Tripoli agreement.

The committee will [words indistinct] of representative from the Philippines Government and MNLF they aid.

In a manifesto the MNLF, headed by Hashim Salamat, is the true and legitimate representative of the Muslims in Mindanao.

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PAPER REPORTS ON LOCAL-LEVEL TALKS WITH NPA

HK130052 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Belinda Olivare-Cunanan]

[Text] A multi-sectoral national commission is presently being formed by the Aquino government to oversee the ticklish negotiations for amnesty and ceasefire with the New People's Army, even as the first batches of rebels are expected to return to the government fold today in Cebu and tomorrow in Bacolod City. The commission is expected to formulate guidelines for amnesty and ceasefire, so that negotiations with the dissidents could move faster. Right now various local groups are doing the spade work, but without official imprimatur.

Malacanang sources said that a number of prominent Church and civic leaders have been sounded out about joining the commission, and "positive responses" have been secured from them. Among the Church leaders being mentioned are Fathers Bienvenido Nebres and Emeterio Barcelon, both Jesuits, and Davao civic leader Chito Ayala. Negotiations are also said to be under way between rebels and civic groups in a number of other places, notably in Davao City. Sources also said some ranking Church leaders are talking to some prominent rebels as intermediaries for the government, following feelers sent by the rebels.

Yesterday, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco announced that some 100 former rebels, "30 of them hard-core," will give themselves up today to government representatives in Catmon, some 40 kilometers from Cebu City. The former rebels, who wish to be called "returnees" and not "surrenderees," operated in "Durano country"--the towns of Asturias, Catmon, Sugod and Balamban ruled by politician Ramon Durano. Cuenco also said that over a thousand rebels are rejoining the government in Bacolod City tomorrow, after successful talks with Brig Gen Dionisio Tan-Gatue, RUC [Regional Unified Command] VI chief.

In Davao City, a group of businessmen, church leaders and the military man is said to be scoring progress in talks with NPA rebels, who are said to be housed in government safehouses.

In Nueva Viscaya, dissidents have sent feelers to the Defense Ministry, sources said, and that Camp Aguinaldo, in turn, has requested church leaders in the area to verify the reports.

The Davao City group has firmed up a plan for "rehabilitation, reentry and resettlement" of rebels.

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TRIBESMEN THREATEN TO ATTACK NPA GROUP

HK170751 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 16 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Eric Gallego]

[Text] Claveria, Misamis Oriental--Higaonon warriors, restive over the recent attack by New People's Army guerrillas on their village, threatened yesterday to mount a suicide attack to rescue some 200 fellow tribe members being held prisoners by the rebels somewhere at Mount Balatokan near this town.

The 200 tribesmen, it was learned, were taken at gunpoint by a group of 50 armed men during a raid on baranggay Pelaez last month. The tribesmen, including elderly men, women and children, were made to walk for 3 days with their hands tied behind their backs into a rebel camp where they are now employed as "slave workers" in a communal farm, reports said.

Datu Mankuyao, 34, the tribes chief, told NEWS HERALD in an exclusive interview, that he had sought the help of other cultural minorities in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental for a daring attempt to free the hostages. He said his warriors are grouping in preparation for a mission. Many warriors of allied tribes have signified their willingness to join.

Based on the information he gathered, the kidnapped tribesmen were taken by the armed men to Sitio Siloo, baranggay Minlangit, near the boundary of Manolo Fortich, Budidnon, and Claveria, Misamis Oriental.

He said he had informed the regional unified commander, Brig Gen Mariano Adalem, about the incident but it seemed that no action had been taken by the government troopers.

Air Force Col Ernesto Ponce, spokesman for Regional Unified Command 10, said the military here is merely taking orders from Camp Aguinaldo. He said military operations cannot be conducted without clearance from higher authorities especially since the new government is working for reconciliation with the rebels.

According to Datu Mankuyao, the Higaonon tribe pins its hopes on government troopers to rescue the 200 tribesmen from the rebels. However, the tribal warriors are prepared to stage a suicide attack anytime to free the hostages should the government fail.

He said his wife and three children, one of them an 8-month-old baby, were among those kidnapped by the rebels.

The bolo-wielding tribal warriors felt agitated after three of the hostages managed to escape from their captors early last week to narrate their ordeal. The escapees, identified as Feliciano Buad, 22; Francisco Gawad, 17; and Elpidio Humagon, 17, said many of the children and women are sick in the communal farm due to exhaustion aggravated by the absence of food and medicine.

They said they were forced to work in a farm to sustain food supplies of the rebels. They said, however, that food was scarce in the camp. They were only allowed to eat root-crops twice a day. They said "a group of six persons is allocated only one baseball-size yam for consumption for one day."

They said one child had died of a respiratory illness when they left the camp while more children were sick.

Mankuyao said since he renounced his ties with the rebels, the Higaonon tribe community has become vulnerable to attacks and extortion from the NPA.

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18 KILLED IN PHILIPPINE ARMY, NPA BATTLE IN ALBAY

HK181033 Hong Kong AFP in English 1003 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 18 Apr (AFP)--Eighteen soldiers were killed and eight wounded in an ambush staged by communist guerrillas in an eastern province Friday, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported here.

The ambush occurred in the outskirts of Oas Town, some 300 kilometers (180 miles) east of the capital, in Albay Province, PNA said but did not provide further details.

Military spokesmen in Manila could not immediately confirm the report.

Manila newspapers reported earlier Friday heavy fighting between soldiers and NPA insurgents in a southern village, but military spokesmen here said they were unaware of the battle.

The papers cited Army sources here as having said Army Rangers backed by helicopter gunships had been locked in a fierce battle during the past 2 days with some 400 New People's Army (NPA) communist insurgents in the village of Upper Mainit on the southern island of Mindanao.

One soldier was wounded and two others are missing, the papers said.

The reports described the rebel formation as the biggest encountered by the military so far this year, and said fresh troops were being rushed to the area.

The government is currently seeking to set up preliminary talks with the communist underground to pave the way for ceasefire talks with the NPA.

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CSO: 4200/926

ARMED FORCES REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO LAGUNA AFTER ATTACK

HK161304 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] New AFP Chief of Staff Gen Videl V. Ramos ordered reinforcements sent to Laguna in the wake of an NPA attack on the Pagsanjan Town Hall and police station last Saturday, 12 April.

Ramos motored to Sta Cruz and Pagsanjan towns and directed Brig Gen Restituto Padilla, 2nd Infantry Division commanding general and concurrent commander of RUC [Regional Unified Command] 4, to field a sizeable portion of the 16th Infantry Battalion to track down the 70-man NPA band that murdered police Cpl Mauro Babaan and looted the police station and the municipal hall of typewriters, television sets, police and military uniforms, public records, and firearms, including four armalite rifles.

In Pagsanjan, newly installed town OIC Hernando G. Zaide reported to Ramos that the olive-green-clad NPAs apparently had a ready "death list." Thus they singled out Cpl Babaan among the other policemen in the station, brought him to the investigation room, and there shot him in the back.

Zaide also observed that the NPA raiders took along with them mostly records of the towns tax assessments and tax payments. The NPA interest in these records was viewed by military officials as a prelude to an NPA drive to impose their so-called "progressive taxation" on the people.

By mid-afternoon, Lt Col Francisco Zubia Jr, the Laguna Constabulary provincial commander and police superintendent, was able to turn over to the town OIC most of the looted equipment and clothing recovered from the fleeing insurgents.

Zubia who immediately dispatched a PC [Philippine Constabulary] team after the NPAs reported to Ramos that while his men engaged the enemy in a firefight somewhere along the boundaries of Sta Cruz, Pagsanjan, and Magdalena town, also in Laguna, he could not be certain what casualties the NPAs suffered because only traces of blood were found on their trail.

After thanking the military and police authorities for their speedy action, Zaide said that he now understands the reported reluctance of some military officials to release top NPA leaders. He lamented the fact that only the government was sincere in its reconciliation efforts while the NPA continued its campaign of terror.

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PHILIPPINES RAPS 'STRINGS' TO U.S. FOOD PROGRAM

OW171231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 17 Apr (KYODO)--The Philippine Government's National Food Authority (NFA) may reject a $50 million American public food aid program offered this year for its alleged "strings attached." NFA administrator Emil Ong said that his financially strapped agency may seek other softer loans, particularly from the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), if the program sticks to its stringent conditions for loans to be released.

Ong revealed that the program public law 480 has soft terms and low interest rates, but is actually intended to dump American agricultural surplus products in Third World countries like the Philippines. He explained that the country can only avail of the loan, which has been increased from $35 million last year, if it uses the amount to buy soybeans, wheat, rice and corn, which are all surplus crops in the United States. Ong said, "We could never accept rice and corn as we are expecting a bumper harvest this year."

He pointed out, however, that the loan is so tempting as NFA does not have to pay it immediately with a grace period of 10 years, after which a soft 3 percent interest of 300 million pesos will be collected in the succeeding 20 years.

He said the country needs some 700,000 long tons of wheat or its equivalent in flour volume per year, or about 2.1 million bags of flour. Ong said that the flour millers also want to avail of the loan through NFA serving as a conduit since they could not afford to transact in cash as required for the private sector.

The NFA, therefore, will sell the same wheat to the business sector at a 3-percent interest with a 1-year payment period, while earnings and the loan itself will be used for rice procurement and other NFA operations.

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CSO: 4200/926

MINISTER TELLS SUGAR INDUSTRY 'U.S. MARKET OUT'

HK111540 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Apr 86 p 12

[Article by Minfa Leonardia]

[Text] Bacolod City--President Ronald Reagan's representative, Philip Habib, has confirmed that it is impossible for the Philippines to recover its lost sugar export quota to the United States.

This was revealed by Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra to the sugar industry in his speech during Saturday's induction of Negros Press Club officers here. Mitra said he had talked to Habib and had cleared his statement with President Corazon C. Aquino.

"The U.S. market is out," Mitra stressed.

The United States used to allocate 1.68 million metric tons of sugar to the Philippines. The Philippine quota for this cropyear has been reduced substantially to only 200,000 metric tons.

Habib, Mitra said, told him that the United States had already allocated such sugar requirement to other friendly countries. Another reason, he said, is the constricting demands for sugar in the U.S. market because of the increasing shift to its substitutes.

Mitra also advised sugar producers here to face the reality that the industry is now "grossly overcrowded and diminishing" and in fact a dying one, and recommended the closing of several sugar mills.

There is very little hope of overcoming the principal problems which the industry faces such as low world prices and demand and the futility of hoping for any increase in the U.S. sugar quota, Mitra said.

Mitra's statements contrasted with those of Fred Elizalde, head of the sugar task force created by President Aquino, who, in a dialog with sugar producers here last month, had raised hopes of an increase in the U.S. sugar quota. Elizalde also mentioned talks with U.S. government representatives which he said had been quite encouraging.

Mitra also discussed the measures to solve the problems of the industry, which were presented at another meeting of sugar producers here called by a special committee headed by Ernesto Rodiguez Jr and Jose B. Ramos.

Among the measures were the abolition of the Philippine Sugar Commission, the setting up of a cooperative body, the adoption of a quota system, the return to free trading and the reduction of tariff, and the relocation of refineries.

He, however, called these measures as mere palliatives which do not address the core of the problem. The industry has to make certain "unpalatable but unavoidable decisions," he stressed.

Among these, he said, will be the closing of several sugar mills. "We cannot escape the fact that there are too many mills," he said.

He mentioned Indonesia and China as potential buyers of the excess mills. He also criticized the previous administration for what he called its "exuberance in approving 15 new and unnecessary mills" which he said had contributed to overproduction.

"What must be faced is that the government will not subsidize nor support the continuance of the excess milling capacity," he emphasized.

The agriculture and food minister also urged Negrenses to look towards diversification more seriously and assured the 100 percent support of his ministry for any such effort.

He also suggested that the planters explore the possibilities of soybeans, coffee, sorghum and nuts for which, he said, the ministry was ready to assist by facilitating technology, credit and marketing.

Such efforts, he said, will be complemented by the recent move towards privatization through the removal of government controls as shown by recent steps taken by the president to break up the monopolies set by the previous administration.

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MINISTER RECOMMENDS 15 SUGAR MILLS CLOSED

OW151055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 15 Apr (KYODO)--Some 15 sugar mills, mostly owned by an associate of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, were recommended for closure Tuesday by Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra Jr for alleged rampant anomalies and inefficiency.

Mitra told KYODO News Service that the 15 mills form about one-third of the sugar mills in the country. The "mothballing" of the sugar mills, he said, is also aimed at investigating their spurious records.

Mitra pointed in particular to reports that most of the mills were linked to 6 billion pesos worth of missing sugar amounting to over 21 million piculs. This amount forms part of the government's quedan financing program intended to bail out distressed sugar farmers and planters.

Roberto S. Benedicto, Marcos associate who owns most of the mills, has been accused recently of padding by 100 percent the costs of some 10 sugar mills, eight of which were built in a project contract with Marubeni Corp.

Marubeni sought the help of other Japanese construction firms, while the loans to finance the project came mainly from the Philippine National Bank (PNB).

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TASK FORCE TO INVESTIGATE COCONUT HOLDINGS

HK070829 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Apr 86 p 9

[Article by Rose Dela Cruz]

[Text] The government has organized a special task force to look into the equity holdings of businessman Eduardo Cojuangco Jr in the United Coconut Planters Bank [UCPB], and the United Coconut Oil Mills (Unicom).

According to official sources, the task force will zero in on how Cojuangco got the equity holdings in the said businesses and whether these holdings were funded by coconut levy proceeds.

The job of the task force is independent from the Commission on Audit (COA) probe on the possible diversion of some P9.7 billion in coconut levy funds proposed by the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA).

New PCA Chairman Oscar Santos said he has requested the audit of the "levy" to also determine whether it had benefitted farmers, whom he described as "the real owners of the fund."

The task force investigating Cojuangco's personal holdings in UCPB and Unicom is composed by representatives from the Trade and Industry Ministry, PCA, Agriculture and Food Ministry and the Central Bank.

An audit undertaken earlier by the PCA showed that some PO2.57 billion of the levy was used for the Coconut Industry Investment Fund, which acquired mills that were taken over by the Unicom. The fund was administered by the UCPB.

Another P2.15 billion was used as subsidy for coconut-based products from 1973 to 1978, when the local prices of coconut oil were high. The fund was administered by the PCA.

The Coconut Industry Rationalization Program (CIRP) got some P1.18 billion of the levy funds. This amount, administered by the Unicom, was used to increase by PO.60 a kilo the millgate prices of copra for 27 May-6 November of 1980, when the prices of copra reached a low of P1.40 a kilo.

Another P1.15 billion of the levy was earmarked for the Coconut Industry Development Fund (CIDF) to drfray the cost of planting hybrid seednuts on some 55,952,70 hectares at the average cost of P20,500 per hectare.

The CIDF was administered from 1974 to 1978 by the National Industry Development Corp. (NIDC) and from 1978 to 1982, when the levy was suspended, by the UCPB.

Proceeds of the levy were also used in the following: P173.14 million as payment of premium duty on exports of coconut products; P242.89 million for the research and development programs of the PCA; P52.52 million for distribution of fertilizers to farmers participating in the coconut replanting program; P28.88 million for the acquisition in 1975 of the controlling equity interest in the First United Bank (now UCPB); another P80.86 million as additional equity to UCPB and P5.776 million as subscription deposit to UCPB; P694,833.81 for the costs of printing and distribution to 353,302 farmers of UCPB shares of stocks.

Some P759.91 million was used for the developmental and socioeconomic projects of coconut farmers (administered by the Philippine Coconut Producers Federation or Cocofed; P23 million for the convention of 98 provincial chapters and 992 municipal chapters of Cocofed.

An insurance fund of P994.94 million was used for the insurance premiums of 493,636 farmers insured with Cocolife; another P144.922 million was used to finance the establishment and operation by Cocofed of the Cooperative Collecting Centers (Cocomark).

The PCA, likewise, spent P40 million for the construction of the "Ang Tahanang Maharlika" (Coconut House), and another P50 million for the establishment of the Lungsod ng Kabataan Hospital, both projects of former First Lady Imelda R. Marcos.

Some P38.97 million were used to pay certain liabilities of mills that were acquired by Unicom.

The PCA also invested some P2.66 million of the levy in research projects which proved the technical feasibility of an aqueous process of producing water-white oil and protein material from coconut.

The technology, called the Hagenmaier Aqueous Coconut processing project, was later transferred to the private sector and adopted on commercial scale.

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COCONUT FARMERS OPPOSE 'AMBIVALENT' GOVERNMENT MARKETING POLICY

HK110328 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Apr 86 p 15

[Text] Coconut farmers are up in arms against the apparently ambivalent policy of the Philippine Coconut Authority [PCA] on the lifting of the copra export ban.

Jose Eleazar, a director of the Philippine Coconut Producers Federation (COCOFED) and former board member of PCA, said over the weekend that inconsistent statements made by PCA officials on the copra export ban has been causing uncertainties and confusion in the domestic copra market.

He regretted statements by PCA officials to the effect that the lifting of the copra export ban was only temporary measure and may be reimposed again if proven to have adverse effects on the oil milling sector. With these statements, Eleazar said, the government is in effect "telegraphing its punches or strategies to foreign buyers," he said. "How can you expect foreign buyers to come in and buy our copra if they have no assurance that copra exports will be maintained for a long time," he said.

Openly saying that copra exports are only temporary will make foreign buyers hesitate to buy copra from the Philippines, Eleazar said. Foreign buyers may then dictate their own quotations for Philippine coconut oil and copra exports if they feel that the country has more than ample stocks of these commodities, he said.

Another COCOFED director who requested anonymity said the PCA should be firm when it issues any policy affecting the industry. The PCA, he said, should have remained silent on the duration of the lifting of the copra export ban even if it is weighing the long-term adverse effects of copra exports. Foreign buyers cannot be expected to go all out in the purchase of the country's copra if they doubt that the government's policy allowing copra exports is double-bladed, he said.

It was learned that copra prices in various parts ofthe country have not significantly improved yet due to relatively sluggish copra trading which, in turn, is attributed to uncertainties prevailing over copra exportations.

Eleazar also lamented the statements earlier made by PCA Administrator Felix Duenas depicting the concern of oil mills about possible difficulties in getting copra for their operations.

He said copra supply should not be a cause for worry since there is more than enough supply of the commodity.

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BALANCE OF PAYMENT DEFICIT DECLINES IN 1985

HK170653 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The country's deficit in its current account balance of payments (BOP)--the shortfall in international transactions covering goods and services--declined in 1985 to $81 million from the previous year's $1.1 billion mainly as a result of a drastic contradiction in imports and the turning in of tourist and overseas workers' dollar remittances to banks, Central Bank [CB] governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr said in his first official report to President Corazon C. Aquino submitted 31 March.

With agreements signed last year for the rescheduling of $2,846 million in loans, which are translated in the country's BOP accounts as loan inflows, the country posted an overall balance of payments surplus of $2,389 million, according to the CB's 1985 annual report.

The country's trade deficit only slightly improved last year, with the difference in exports and imports declining to $486 million from the 1984 gap of $679 million. "Imports dropped by $956 million to $5,114 million as domestic economic activity remained generally sluggish throughout the year and demand for certain import-dependent exports weakened," Fernandez pointed out in his report. Fernandez noted that despite the sharp drop in capital goods imports (which dropped by $358 million) and imports of raw materials and intermediate goods (down by $437 million), consumer goods imports rose by $73 million mainly because of increased rice purchases.

The country's export thrust failed miserably last year, with total exports plunging by $763 million or 14 percent to only $4,628 million. Fernandez attributed the drop in exports mainly to international factors such as the softening of prices for coconut oil (which cut exports by $233 million) and the expiration of long-term contracts for sugar. Electronics, which had been the single largest source of export earnings in the past several years, dropped $273 million due to an inventory pile-up in major markets. The country service account--the bottom line for payments and receipts from such transactions as payments for interest on loans, tourist receipts, and overseas workers' remittances--fared better last year with the $823 million deficit in 1984 reversing to a surplus of $26 million. Despite

the drop in tourist arrivals as political instability frightened off foreign visitors last year, tourist income climbed $140 million. Similarly despite the reduction in the number of Filipino workers overseas--from 425,081 deployed workers in 1984 to 356,960 last year—income remittances increased by $35 million. The CB attributed these developments to the "narrowing of the differential between the official and parallel rates" which encouraged the sale of dollars to official banking channels rather than to the black market.

According to the CB report, the country's total foreign debts increased $883 million last year to $26.252 billion from the end-1984 level of $25.418 billion to as a result of the new loans under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) standby arrangement, the new money facility from the bank creditors, and the banks' dollar deposits with the CB under the revolving trade facility. [sentence as published] During the year, according to the CB report, the country settled in full outstanding arrears with foreign creditors amounting to $2.2 billion.

Fernandez's report showed that monetary authorities were firmly in control of the money supply throughout 1985, with the reserve money (which determines total money supply) being reduced in the first part of the year and later on being allowed to expand to the P38 billion level as the government started to adopt an expansionary policy to stimulate economic growth.

The CB report, however, indicated that the tight monetary policy clearly dampened business financing, with total outstanding loans of commercial banks declining by P25.3 billion in the 12 months through September.

Loans from the CB were almost entirely accounted for either by the government or by distressed financial institutions. "The public sector continued to be a major borrower of the CB, accounting for P66.3 billion or 76 percent of oustanding CB credit," the CB said. CB loans to the national government, mainly in the form of provisional budgetary advances in 1985 amounted to P32.5 billion while loans to government financial institutions and corporations (partly used to cover the counterpart peso deposits for foreign loans) amounted to P33.8 billion.

The government's borrowings from the CB were made despite a 16 percent increase in total government revenues which hit P67.4 billion last year. The increase in revenues was attributed to the implementation in November of several provisions of Presidential Decree No 1991 including the imposition of a new sales tax and the improvement in tax administration.

Fernandez in his report also went over figures submitted by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA): real gross national product (GNP) declined 4 percent in 1985; unemployed Filipinos as of the third quarter 1985 totaled 1.5 million for an unemployment rate of 7.1 percent; while the average annual inflation rate for 1985 was 23.1 percent.

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GROUP PREPARED TO INFUSE CAPITAL FROM ABROAD

HK170557 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Abrino Aydinan]

[Excerpt] The surge of patriotism unleashed by the "February Revolution" grips even those Filipinos who have found their fortunes in foreign shores. In fact, some Filipinos who have made their mark in the highly competitive American business arena are not only bringing back to their homeland what they have earned during a compelled or self-imposed exile abroad but are attracting Americans to invest in the Philippines as well.

These Filipinos are members of FIND which stands for Filipino Investments for National Development. The name, leader Benjamin G. Maynigo explains, aptly points to the four-pronged thrust of their mission, namely to find business projects to support in the country, incentives for business now available that they could exploit, investments they could marshall at their end, and local partners for joint ventures.

The group talks of an investment portfolio of $2.5 billion that is available to existing or yet-to-be-set-up Philippine enterprises over the next 5 years. The timeframe refers to the term of President Corazon C. Aquino's government for which the United States-based Filipino businessmen say they are bringing their support. Maynigo, who has been in town for the last 3 weeks, says that in this trip alone, his group is ready to infuse some $100 million capital from abroad.

The FIND group relies on the resources and business connections of the Asian Pacific American Chamber of Commerce (APACC) which President Ronald Reagan has described as "the fastest growing ethnic business organization" in the United States. The chamber is the beneficiary of the U.S. federal government's subsidy for ethnic (non-Western European) and small American business. Filipino-American and Asian-American (the chamber includes members for the Japanese and new industrializing Asian economies' business communities) capital is going to be tapped to support Philippine economic development, Maynigo says.

FIND's investment thrust is in agriculture in line with the Aquino government's priority, but the group will also go into export-oriented as well as import-substitution industries in keeping with the members' politics and ideology: a bias for nationalist industrialization. While the orientation is toward small, labor-intensive business development, this would not prevent the setting up of relatively high-technology industries, Maynigo says.

Maynigo's and his FIND partners' politics is populist and their ideology socialistic, specifically the Western European variety of socialism. Thus, they advocate profit sharing or employees' stock ownership in enterprises they would put their investments in. They owe this orientation to the Christian Social Movement and the Movement for a Free Philippines where they are members. Maynigo was founding chairman of the Young Christian Socialists of the Philippines during the student power revolt of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Maynigo says the economy, ravaged by 20 years of abuse by the Marcos clique which appropriated for themselves enormous amounts of resources, has no choice but to rely on investments from abroad. But, he adds, foreign investments should not detract from Filipino control of industries and government policy should provide for gradual repatriation of foreign investors' profit "with limitation." Part of the profits earned by foreign investors should always be plowed back into the domestic economy, he says.

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WORLD BANK PLANNING $280 MILLION IN FRESH LOANS

HK170757 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Apr 86 p 15

[Text] The World Bank plans to provide some $280 million in fresh loans to the government of President Corazon Aquino this year on condition that reforms in the public corporate sector which the regime of ousted President Marcos failed to carry out, be continued.

The World Bank [WB] and another multilateral institution, the Asian Development Bank [ADB], have been sympathetic to the Aquino government and understood its financial requirements.

The WB had just approved a loan of $69 million while the ADB extended a new loan of $100 million.

As part of its commitment to the WB and the International Monetary Fund, the previous government had pledged to implement a broad range of reforms in the government corporate sector with emphasis on the rehabilitation of government financial institutions.

The policy also called for the disposal of six government-owned or acquired commercial banks so that the government would cease to compete with the private sector in the banking industry.

Neither of the two had been successfully carried out and the fall of Marcos left the policy actions hanging.

As part of the thrust, the WB had called for the consolidation of the Philippine National Bank and the Development Bank of the Philippines, both of which incurred staggering losses for 2 consecutive years.

However, Marcos ignored the plan to merge the two banks and instead allowed both to continue operation in a highly political decision just before the 7 February election.

It is not clear if Mrs Aquino would sustain Marcos' decision although she has already appointed her own people to run both institutions.

Last year, the WB extended new loans of $104 million to the Philippines mainly to support reforms in the agricultural and financial sectors.

During the same period, gross disbursement by the WB of new as well as previously committed loans reached $233 million.

While reforms in the agricultural sector have already taken place, particularly the dismantling of the sugar and coconut monopolies, the intended reforms in the financial sector have still to be fully realized.

In the case of the state commercial banks, the previous regime had difficulty finding serious buyers.

But this was mainly Marcos' own doing because he failed to provide a stable government which could attract investments.

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WORLD BANK LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE TO CONTINUE

HK150958 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 12-13 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] The Central Bank has allowed banks to continue until yearend the granting of World Bank loans to importers of agricultural products without requiring them to put up the peso equivalent their imports' dollar value.

In a memorandum to banks dated 19 March has thus extended the availability of the peso credit line under the World Bank-funded agricultural sector/ inputs project loan facility.

The peso credit line, equivalent to $90 million, was started July last year to accelerate availment of the World Bank's loan facility. Originally, the entire World Bank loan amounting to $150 million was denominated in dollars. Under this loan, importers availing of the loan are required to put up the peso equivalent of their imports' dollar value.

Some $90 million of the facility was converted into a peso-denominated facility under which importers were no longer required to put up the peso equivalent of their imports. The peso loans are payable within 90 days from the day of the imports' arrival.

The peso credit line was originally scheduled to end December last year.

The line is available for importers of fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary products, breeding stocks, vegetable seeds, agricultural machinery and spare parts.

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'TIGHT CONDITIONS' CITED TO REJECT ADB LOAN

OW171215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 17 Apr (KYODO)--The Philippine Government spurned Thursday the remaining portions of an Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan for its alleged tight conditions requiring the country to use the amount to buy fertilizers at prices higher than prevailing market rates. Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra said that his ministry may seek other sources of funds to break off temporarily from ADB. "The amount involved is some $13 million of the unused portion of the total $102 million loan granted last year by ADB," Mitra revealed.

Mitra said that the ministry will instead seek local financing to justify the recent reduction in prices of fertilizers, which will now be bought from other cheaper sources. He cited, for instance, that the newly-renegotiated price of some 20,000 metric tons of urea supplied by Transammonia Ag, a foreign-based firm, dropped from $117.64 to $109.64 per metric ton or a decline of $8 per metric ton. "This reduction amounts to a minimum savings of $320,000 for the country," Mitra added.

The second 20,000 metric tons from Transammonia will be determined in May in a bidding scheduled on 25 April, which Mitra said will likely result in much lower import prices.

He argued that the previous agriculture officials under the deposed Marcos regime could not seek favorable prices through biddings with suppliers as they were tied to the stringent ADB conditions.

Mitra said the country could save millions of dollars from its annual consumption of 320,000 metric tons of urea if these are purchased from cheaper sources contracted after biddings are made.

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LEADING BANKER OPPOSES REPUDIATION OF LOANS

HK170829 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 16 Apr (AFP)--A leading banker here Thursday cautioned against repudiation of foreign loans obtained by ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, saying this would spell more trouble for the country's battered economy.

Solidbank President Willie Tecson told a business forum here that the Philippines "can never hope to earn enough" from its commodity exports alone to sustain an economic recovery and thus would need more loans in the near future. Mr Tecson told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE later his views were shared by most members of the local banking community.

Some members of President Corazon Aquino's cabinet have proposed writing off certain loans obtained during the 20-year Marcos regime, charging that they went to his personal coffers and did not benefit the people.
Mr Tecson said he agreed that "on a moral ground some of the loans that were obtained by the previous government should be repudiated." But he added: "Can we afford isolation? We cannot." "If we do, no creditor in his right mind would continue to do business with us," he said.

Mr Tecson suggested that Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez--both currently in the United States to renegotiate payments on parts of the country's $6.2 billion in loans--should plead for easier terms of payment. The banker said they would have a good case for rescheduling and cited recent statistics showing that for 1985 some 54 percent of the country's export receipts were used to service the foreign debt. This year, the debt service ratio is expected to amount to 73 percent of export earnings, he added.

The Philippine economy entered a period of sharp decline during Mr Marcos' last 2 years in power. The former president was toppled by a civilian-backed military revolt in February.

Mr Tecson also commented that Mrs Aquino's cabinet seemed to be "going in different directions" with its statements, thereby confusing local businessmen. He alluded to the business community's apprehension over Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez's criticism of free enterprise in favor of profit-sharing between employers and labor.

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PESO-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATES IN PAPERS 'TRULY FLOATING'

HK151001 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Apr 86 p 17

[Text] The stable exchange rates now being posted in the newspapers are truly floating and have not been subject to significant government intervention, Chester Babst, president of the Rizal Commercial Banking Corp. [RCBC], said the other day.

He said the current exchange rate is truly reflective of the cost of foreign exchange.

The RCBC chief said the Central Bank [CB] has not been intervening lately except to buy or sell foreign exchange every now and then.

Gone are those days of the CB "washed-out sale" when one government-owned bank buys or sells foreign exchange from another government-owned bank without actual transfer of funds, he said.

These types of transactions resorted to before by the CB were intended to directly influence the movement of the exchange rate, he said.

Babst gave the statements during an open forum following a speech on "Business Funding for 1986" before the Mandaluyong Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The RCBC chief said bankers once told the CB to stop intervening in the market to influence exchange rate movements.

Various sectors earlier expressed skepticism over whether the peso-dollar rate being posted in the newspapers was truly reflective of the real cost of foreign exchange because of reports of government manipulations of the peso-dollar movements through the participation of government-owned banks in the sale and purchase of foreign exchange.

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MINISTER ORDERS CHECK INTO CASH ADVANCES TO DIRECTORS

HK150946 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra, Jr has ordered an investigation into "unusually large cash advances" amounting to P6 million incurred by regional directors (RDs) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) shortly before the 7 February presidential election.

The cash advances, which averaged P500,000 per RD, have remained unliquidated, he said.

Mitra said the ministry is still trying to determine how the RDs were able to make such huge advances. He said that considering the timing of the withdrawals, the money could have been used for political ends.

"I shall be talking to RDs who cannot liquidate their cash advances shortly," he said.

In another development, Mitra has ordered MAF personnel to take over the Yulo King Ranch [YKR] in Palawan "on the presumption that the property is owned by the government."

Mitra has also ordered that all deliveries coming out of the YKR ranch be stopped while the MAF conducts an inventory to determine the ranch's actual content.

He said that a herd of 150 head of cattle destined for the Vitas slaughterhouse in Tondo, Manila has been ordered back to the ranch.

"No deliveries will be made for the present time," he said.

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BUSINESSMEN DIFFER WITH ONGPIN'S GROWTH PREDICTION

HK141224 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 7 Apr 86 p 10

[Article by Marianne Go]

[Text] Local businessmen yesterday poohpoohed Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin's boast that the economy would post a 2 percent growth this year. They said Ongpin's prediction that the country would recover from the economic crisis was "too optimistic." Instead, they said that the economy would merely "coast along" this year and probably start recovering next year.

Economic activity will boom only by 1987, assuming the new government has outlined its economic policies and targets by then.

They also cautioned the public against expecting a sudden economic recovery. Economic reforms are long-term processes which do not guarantee instant gratification, they said. If people continue believing that there is such a thing as "instant" recovery, then the country is in for a big surprise, they added.

They also said Corazon C. Aquino and her Cabinet ministers, especially those directly involved with the economy, should reveal their views on free enterprise, the government's role in private business, and labor-management relations.

The call for clear-cut policies came in the wake of controversial statements by Labor Minister Agusto S. Sanchez who had been quoted as saying that "free enterprise is dehumanizing." Sanchez has not made clear if he was expressing official government policy.

Meanwhile, Aurelio Periquet, Jr, president of the Philippines Chamber of Commerce Industry (PCCI) said labor laws should not be based on a policy of confrontational management-worker relationship as he urged the government to amend labor laws. He said labor laws should reflect the "bayanihan" [cooperative] spirit between workers and management for their mutual benefit.

Periquet had likewise expressed alarm over Sanchez's statements which tend to "drive a wedge" between the owner of country's productive assets and labor.

Sanchez's statements, Periquet had said, would worsen industrial unrest, hatred, and cause divisiveness.

For his part, former PCCI President Felix Maramba said he was against profit sharing as suggested by Sanchez as long as it was not mandatory.

Maramba, president of Liberty Flour Mills, said he had implemented one aspect of profit sharing--the employees' stock ownership program--but he said, this scheme failed because the workers sold their stocks to other parties.

Maramba had also called attention to the growing confusion in the country's economic sector in the absence of clear policies which they had expected the new government to announce after it assumed power in a bloodless coup d'etat.

Local businessmen said if Sanchez's statements were official policy, efforts to attract foreign investments would be stymied.

Heads of the American and Australian Chambers of Commerce have noted increasing radicalism in the labor sector.

It was revealed that a number of foreign businesses had pulled out of the country because of protracted strikes which hit some multinational corporations and led to massive losses.

Sanchez's statement against multinational corporations is sure to elicit adverse reactions from foreign businessmen doing business here. Local businessmen said foreigners were frightened by Sanchez's statements.

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COUNTRY MAINTAINS LOW INFLATION RATE FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1986

HK150950 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Apr 86 p 17

[Text] The country has maintained a low level of inflation during the past first quarter of this year despite reports that the government spent heavily in conducting the 7 February election.

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) even expressed the belief that the alleged heavy spending during the election will not significantly be felt during the next quarter (April to June). It normally takes about 6 months from the spending period before the impact is felt.

NEDA, through the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO), reported an average of 3.66 percent inflation rate for the first quarter of this year.

Inflation rates during the first quarter were characterized by a downward slope reaching 3.39 percent for March from 3.64 percent for February and 3.96 for January.

The general low level of inflation rate was attributed to the lowering of the price of petroleum products and transportation fares during the period in review.

The lowering of oil prices absorbed the anticipated increase in prices of commodities that may have resulted from the heavy spending during the campaign period and during election day, observers said.

Inflation rate is a general barometer of the changes in the prices of a basket of commodities in a given period.

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COUNTRY TO DRAW UP ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN

HK150253 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The government is drawing up a 6-year economic recovery program which will lay down the general directions of the economic policies of the Aquino government as well as the specific programs to implement these policies, Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr told BUSINESS DAY.

He said concerned agencies of the government have begun drafting the program which is expected to be completed in 3 months. At the moment, the various agencies are in the process of determining objectives and programs to facilitate recovery, he added.

The recovery program will contain essentially a new agricultural and investment plan for the country with increased emphasis on job creation, one of the cornerstones of the Aquino government's economic program.

Various sectoral plans, which are being worked out with counterpart private sector groups, are being completed to be incorporated into the general economic recovery program, Concepcion said.

He said consultations with the private sector in drafting such a program are a very critical aspect of formulating new policies as the new government would like to get as much inputs from the private sector as possible.

In the area of investments, Concepcion said the government as a general policy would like to attract both local and foreign investments to revive the Philippine economy.

He said Filipinos based abroad should now begin to seriously consider investing in their own country. He said one of the more critical requirements of Philippine business today is working capital. Investments from Filipinos based abroad would thus go a long way in stimulating the domestic economy.

He said these investors could come in and participate as equity partners in numerous ventures already in existence. In particular, he said investments are being encouraged in small and medium enterprises.

In the area of trade, Concepcion said the government has already sounded off the country's major trade partners to the possibility of renegotiating existing trade agreements which will privde for more favorable terms for the Philippines.

He said he intends to ask the United States for example, when the country's bilateral trade with that country ends this year, to provide greater opportunities for increased access to the American market.

Considering the special relations between the United States and the Philippines and also because various U.S. military installations are in the country, Concepcion said the United States is morally responsible to extend more favorable terms to the Philippines.

He said if the revolution had not been won peacefully last February, it could have had a negative impact on the country's trade partners and even creditors as the country's capacity to repay its loans could have been placed in jeopardy.

By providing increased access for Philippine products to such countries like the United States, Japan, European Economic Community (EEC) members and Canada, the renegotiated agreements will go a long way in providing jobs for millions of Filipinos.

As far as domestic trade is concerned, he said the thrust of the new government is to, as much as possible, encourage the setting up of small and medium enterprises, particularly in the provinces.

He said there is a deliberate move to relocate sources of livelihood away from Manila to regional areas where ample skilled labor is present. He said the setting up of enterprises in the rural areas would have a direct effect in the government's attempt to uplift the living conditions of the Filipinos.

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ECONOMIST PREDICTS 6-8 PERCENT GROWTH IN 1987

HK130050 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The Philippine economy is predicted to grow by 6 percent to 8 percent starting next year, Bernardo M. Villegas, chief economist at the private think-tank organization, Center for Research and Communication, said.

In a paper he presented to various groups in New Zealand, Singapore and Indonesia, Villegas also predicted that before the end of the decade, the Philippines "can rightly claim its place as one of the newly industrializing countries (NICS) of the Pacific Basin."

Villegas cited as positive factors the wealth of human resources available and wage rates which are only one-fourth to one-fifth the levels prevailing in Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore. This highly competitive workforce is expected to attract a lot of export-oriented industries such as semi-conductor devices, garments, leather goods, houseware and giftware.

The Philippines also has vast agricultural resources for the production of a host of fresh and processed tropical food items such as prawns, shrimps, cocoa, rubber, palm oil, mangoes and other fruits that are in increasing demand in the more developed countries.

Villegas also said that with the effective dismantling of agricultural monopolies and the restoration of a free market in all sectors, the Philippines would be the first country to qualify for easier terms under the Baker plan.

(The Baker plan is a multi-million dollar debt assistance program for developing countries proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker intended to bail out debt-ridden countries. In exchange, these countries will have to undertake major economic reforms to free their economies from monopolies.)

He said investment funds needed to foster growth are expected to come primarily from equity and not debts. He said there is evidence that a significant portion of the overseas savings of Filipino nationals can be attracted back to the Philippines. He cited wealthy members of the former opposition such as the Lopez and Osmena families who are now actively reinvesting in Philippine industries.

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PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY SEEKS P29 BILLION FOR PROJECTS

HK161122 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 14 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Over P29 billion will be sought by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) to carry out its 6-year infrastructure program outlined by Minister Rogaciano Mercado. It is higher than past budgets of the MPWH for the same time frame by almost 50 percent.

On a nearly basis, this means that the MPWH intends to spend at least P5 billion annually, very much higher than any yearly budget of the ministry previously.

The MPWH budget for fiscal year 1986, as appropriated by the Batasang Pambansa last year, is only P3.3 billion. As with the other features of the 1986 general appropriations, this amount was already deemed too excessive that it barely squeezed through the Batasang.

MPWH sources said today they were simply awed by the massive funding required by the ministry in the next 6 years, which is unprecedented. The proposed 6-year program of the MPWH covers the period 1987-1992.

For the program, the MPWH requires P22.4 billion to improve and rehabilitate existing feeder and secondary roads over 6 years. Supposed to be covered are 45,000 kilometers of barangay roads and 11,000 kilometers of provincial roads.

Another P900 million is sought for the construction and improvement of 170 fishing ports, while P4.1 billion will be spent to build flood control and drainage facilities.

The MPWH said the 6-year infrastructure program would also need P1.5 billion to build, rehabilitate, or improve 160,000 water wells and public standpipe systems to boost water supply in the rural areas.

All in all, the funding requirement of the MPWH in the course of the 6-year program totals P29.9 billion. This excludes another huge sum needed by the ministry to implement its school building project.

Starting next year, the MPWH plans to construct 5,200 classrooms, replace 1,100 old classrooms, rehabilitate 3,000 classrooms, and build 220 multi-purpose educational facilities every year up to 1992.

Of the total budget, the MPWH will ask for P12 billion in foreign loans. Observers said this might plunge the government deeper into the debt trap.

Mercado had earlier said 40 percent of the fund requirement for the rehabilitation and maintenance of provincial and barangay roads would have to come from foreign sources, while 55 percent of the money needed for the fishing ports project would be foreign loans.

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CSO: 4200/926

$53 MILLION TRADE DEFICIT FOR FIRST 2 MONTHS OF 1986

HK151003 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Apr 86 p 17

[Text] The country incurred a total trade deficit of $53 million during the first 2 months of this year, an increase of more than 300 percent over the $15 million gap recorded during the same period last year, latest statistics showed.

Statistics gathered from the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) showed that the country's trade performance with the rest of the world (imports and exports) during 2 months this year reached only $1.4 billion, down by 6.8 percent from the level recorded during the same 2 months [last] year.

NCSO data showed that exports from January to February this year reached only $677 million, 9.5 percent lower than the $748 million recorded during the same period last year. However, imports during the first 2 months of this year dropped by 4.2 percent to $730 million.

Merchandise exports to all countries during February this year reached $363 million, an increase of $49 million or 15.6 percent from January's $314 million. The February 1986 export figure also represented a 3.7 percent increase when compared with the February 1985 level of $350 million.

Likewise, imports in February this year went up by 4.7 percent of $359 million [as published] in contrast to the February 1985 level [of] $343 million. This was, however, lower by $12 million or 3.2 percent, compared to January 1986 import level of $371 million.

The increase in exports in February resulted in a marginal improvement in the monthly balance of trade of the country. February showed a $4 million favorable balance of trade, the first so far this year.

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REPUDIATION OF 'QUESTIONABLE' FOREIGN DEBTS NOT RULED OUT

HK180519 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 18 Apr (AFP)--The government does not rule out repudiating questionable portions of the Philippines' foreign debt as a means to economic recovery, a minister said here Thursday. Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod told a gathering of businessmen that the basic problem facing the ailing economy was "a debt burden too heavy to allow for reasonable recovery."

The Philippines has a foreign debt of $25 billion, the highest in Southeast Asia. Negotiations are currently underway to restructure this debt, incurred during the 20-year regime of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr Marcos was ousted in February by a civilian-backed military revolt that installed opposition leader Corazon Aquino as president.

Mrs Aquino has made the revival of the economy, which contracted by 5.5 percent in 1984 and from 3 to 5 percent in 1985, a top priority. She has accused Mr Marcos of incurring huge foreign debts to finance allegedly frivolous construction projects.

Mrs Monsod said that the government would renegotiate loans "if there is incontrovertible evidence of malfeasance on the part of the lender." She said the lenders should prove the legitimacy of their loans.

"If the debt was not legitimately incurred (by the Marcos government), then the burden must also be shared by the lender," she told the gathering.

The minister warned, however, that if the affected foreign creditors did not agree with this proposal, the government would consider repudiating the loans. "That is our last trump card," Mrs Monsod added.

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CSO: 4200/926

INDUSTRY MINISTER DISCUSSES TAXATION REVIEW

HK170641 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The government is undertaking a thorough review of the tax system in order to streamline the existing structure and remove "confiscatory tax rates."

Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr told members of the Chamber of Philippine Department Stores and Retailers the other night and the joint meeting of the Makati Rotary Clubs yesterday that the review will cover such areas as sales and income taxes.

Concepcion said that while the intention of the government is to reduce the tax burden, it is saddled with a major budget deficit which hit P9.5 billion in the first quarter and which is estimated to total P21 billion for the entire year.

He said government agencies do not even have enough revenues to pay for day-to-day operating expenses. He said, however, the Budget Ministry is doing its best to come up with funds in order not to demoralize government workers.

In the case of the sales tax, Concepcion said the government is studying the possibility of adopting the value added tax scheme to replace the existing controversial turnover tax system.

Other areas of taxation are also being reviewed. Concepcion emphasized that the guiding principle is that the tax system should not be oppressive and should not overburden business or the people.

Concepcion said many firms today are short of cash although they have the management expertise to operate their firms. He said that it is for this reason that the government is encouraging the entry of more investments into the country to help these firms.

He said the Board of Investments (BOI), which he heads, is now working on a national industrial plan and is drawing up the industrialization program for the country.

He said sectoral plans will be prepared covering a period of 6 to 10 years to determine the direction particular industry sectors should take.

Concepcion said that during this planning process, the government is encouraging the private sector to provide the necessary inputs for these programs.

He said a total of 37 task forces have been created by his ministry covering the whole of business and industry. Private sector representatives in these task forces are helping draw up industry plans, he said.

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CSO: 4200/926

ECONOMIC INDICATOR ON EXTERNAL TRADE

HK170440 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "PR Trade Deficit Narrows 29 Percent"]

[Text]

External Trade
January to December, 1984 & 1985
(FOB value in million U.S. $)

Period	1985 Imports	1985 Exports	1984 Imports	1984 Exports	Balance of Trade 1985	Balance of Trade 1984
January	419.40	397.79	584.00	359.10	(21.61)	(224.90)
February	342.82	350.29	425.50	432.90	7.47	7.40
March	439.19	389.93	485.80	478.50	(49.26)	(7.30)
April	534.12	386.75	443.50	411.80	(147.37)	(31.70)
May	423.65	400.75	503.00	477.60	(22.90)	(25.40)
June	441.32	398.82	472.70	439.60	(42.50)	(33.10)
July	434.10	399.61	560.80	500.40	(34.49)	(150.40)
August	410.58	393.09	472.40	500.90	(17.49)	28.50
September	484.14	383.79	571.50	438.70	(100.35)	(132.80)
October	370.95	375.53	532.00	454.50	4.58	(77.50)
November	422.87	375.39	487.50	416.80	(47.48)	(70.70)
December	387.53	377.21	440.90	479.80	(10.32)	38.90

Source: Central Bank

The country's external trade in 1985 registered a deficit of $481.72 million as total imports exceeded total exports by 10.41 percent, latest data from the Central Bank showed. However, the deficit was 29.05 percent lower than the $679-million shortfall incurred in 1984.

The lowering of the deficit was attributable mainly to the tight credit situation during the year brought about by economic uncertainties which forced a reduction in imports as well as to the government's program to purposely slow down importations.

A favorable balance of trade was reported during the months of February and October which showed trade surpluses of $7.47 million and $4.58 million, respectively. Exports for the months of February reached $350.39 million against total imports of $342.82 million while October's exports totaled $375.53 million against total imports of $370.95 million.

On the other hand, the biggest negative balance of trade--a $147.37-million deficit--was registered in April as importations rose 38.10 percent to $534.12 million compared to total exports of $386.75 million. The April deficit was almost five times higher than the $31.7-million shortfall in April 1984.

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CSO: 4200/926

EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES PRIVATIZATION OF BUSINESS

HK150954 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 13 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Privatization May Spur Economy"]

[Text] The government has been talking at length about getting out of business. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin is reported itching for privatization, which means government divesting itself of corporations and business holdings, particularly those that compete with private enterprises.

All we can say is, the sooner it does, the better.

At last count about 300 corporations controlled or owned by government made it a too visible and formidable presence in a gamut of business and industrial activities--trading, banking, shipping, insurance, agribusiness, manufacturing, mining, transportation, hotels, meat processing, housing, construction, real estate, oil refining and marketing, mineral exploration, tanker operation, and so on. It is even in entertainment, but the private sector is not laughing at the bad joke that is government in business.

Private business can take comfort in the timetable for government divestment announced by Ongpin. By the second semester of this year, some P200 billion worth of non-performing assets of the government-owned Philippine National Bank and the Development Bank of the Philippines plus assets sequestered by the Presidential Commission on Good Government will be sold to private investors.

Up for privatization, too, are commercial banks owned by government financing institutions.

Hopefully, the coconut, sugar, flour and other monopolies shall have been abolished by the second half of this year. That the government is keen on privatization is underscored by the dismantling of the animal and meat importation monopoly that had stunted the growth of the livestock industry it was supposed to stimulate.

A free enterprise system thrives on as little as possible government interference. When government begins not only to regulate too much but also compete with the private sector, business development loses steam and the country ends up with a languid economy.

In this country, privatization has long been a crying need.

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BRIEFS

MARCOS APPOINTEE RESIGNS--The Commission on Elections [Comelec] announced that President Aquino has accepted the resignation of Commissioner Mangontawar Guro of Marawi City, still leaving the Comelec with five Marcos appointees, namely: Froilan Bacungan, Quirino Martinez, Mario Ortiz, Jaime Layosa and Ruben Agpalo. Mangontawar Guro's resignation would require his replacement by a commissioner from Mindanao, which sources said, has one of the highest numbers of flying voters and ghost barangays in the country. Meanwhile, acting Comelec Chief Ramon H. Felipe said election registrars throughout the country will prepare an updated masterlist of qualified voters in each town and city in order to facilitate the identification of precincts for balloting. It will be recalled that during the last elections, many voters had a difficult time finding the precincts in which to cast their ballots. [Text] [Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 16 Apr 86] /9604

NEGOTIATOR TURNED DOWN--The government has rejected a New People's Army negotiator to initiate formal ceasefire talks. Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said the would-be NPA negotiator was turned down because he did not appear to be from the communist-led group. The rejection came as the two sides were choosing members for a negotiating panel for the government's efforts to start formal talks. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0200 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

ROAD REPAIR PLANNED--Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado underlined the government's 6-year development program. He said 161,000 kilometers of roads will be improved this year. The minister also said small contractors will be given the chance in the development of feeder roads. [Begin Mercado recording] I have sent memorandums to the different engineers, from the lowest to the highest, asking for priorities not in the big infrastructures but in the small ones, the farm-to-market roads. [End recording] [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Apr 86] /9604

MARCOS LOYALISTS ATTACK PHOTOGRAPHERS--Two Filipino press photographers were mobbed and slightly injured yesterday while covering a rally staged by supporters of deposed President Marcos outside the U.S. Embassy in Manila. Luis Liwanang of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE and freelancer Whilly Perez were roughed up by protesters when they photographed a man in a military

uniform atop a van flashing a v-sign with his finger. The newsmen suffered minor cuts and abrasions and lost camera equipment and films to their attackers. The Marcos loyalists have been increasingly hostile to newsmen as they attributed the downfall of Marcos to bad press publicity. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0700 GMT 16 Apr 86] /9604

HUNT FOR WANTED M.P.--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has called on the public to help find fugitive former MP Arturo Pacificador of Antique. [Words indistinct] by a brother of the late Colonel (Reum) Sanchez, a victim of the Sibalom massacre on the status of the case. The defense minister said charges against Pacificador had been filed before Antique's regional trial court. The complaint before the court named Pacificador as the principal suspect and mastermind of several killings in that province. Enrile said the manhunt is not prejudging Pacificador but letting him come forward to answer charges against him in the proper halls of justice. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0800 GMT 16 Apr 86] /9604

FOUR JUDGES NAMED--President Corazon Aquino has appointed four more associate justices to the Supreme Court. The high tribunal now has 10 members, including Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee. Appointed associate justices of the high tribunal are Amerfina Amelencio-Herrera, (Alampaez), (Gutierrez) and Isagani Cruz. Meanwhile, Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said President Aquino will reorganize the Sandiganbayan and the Commission on Elections. He said the reorganization of the two constitutional commissions is in keeping with the Aquino government commitment to establish a clean and honest government. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0300 GMT 16 Apr 86] /9604

MILITARY REDISTRIBUTES EQUIPMENT--Forty-two armoured vehicles were distributed to various military units for deployment against the rebels. The armoured vehicles were kept and stored in Manila to guard former President Marcos. Brigadier General Eduardo Ermita, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of staff, said the redistribution was part of the new policy of the military to furnish more logistics and equipment to combat areas. Ermita said new Navy and Air Force vessels and aircraft have been moved to strategic locations in the country to beef up the firepower of the military. Ermita also said several [words indistinct] have been converted into infantry battalion for deployment in strategic areas. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0600 GMT 16 Apr 86] /9604

HUMAN RIGHTS CASES--The 1 May movement has asked the Aquino government for the reopening of human rights cases against military and police personnel and for the punishment of those who are proved to have violated human rights. The militant labor leaders expressed their support for the statement of Jose Diokno, chairman of the presidential committee on human rights, that no one should be spared from punishment, even if he is holding a position in the military. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Station DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 15 Apr 86] /9604

BUDGET FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEM--The completion of the multi-million peso irrigation system in the 7.8 hectare (Salug) Valley in Zamboanga faces a delay due to a big cut in the budget. The P17 million budget for the project was slashed to a mere P2.8 million. [Words indistinct] Regional Manager Severino Labio said the (Salug) Valley irrigation system is 85 percent complete. The project, begun in 1979, covers some towns which include Molave, Mayag, Ramon Magsaysay, and Tambulig in Zamboanga del Sur, and Andres Bonifacio in Misamis Occidental. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0600 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

NEW APPOINTMENTS--Quintin Doromal has just been named to the Presidential Commission on Good Government. Doromal replaces Pedro Yap, who is now a member of the Supreme Court. President Aquino yesterday also appointed former MP Virgilio Robles as the acting mayor of Caloocan City. Former MP Antonio Martinez was appointed deputy minister of health, while former Congressman Jose Yap was appointed MWSA [Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage Authority] manager. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0000 GMT 18 Apr 86] /9604

PROVOST MARSHAL APPOINTED--Brigadier General Hermogenes Peralta, Jr was designated today as provost marshal of the new Armed Forces. With his new designation, Peralta is now relieved of his position as PC-CIS [Philippine Constabulary-Central Intelligence Service] commander. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0800 GMT 16 Apr 86] /9604

MONITOR OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE--There are recent instructions issued to the regional offices to monitor the performance of all officers in charge [OIC's]. The instruction was issued by Local Government Minister Aquiilino Pimentel, Jr. He also directed field personnel to extend support to OIC's in meeting the needs of the people. He said if the OIC's do not measure up to the standards of service expected by the people, they have no business staying in office. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0300 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

4-YEAR BATASAN TERM URGED--Former Labor Minister Blas Ople said the session of National Assembly members yesterday afternoon is one way of protecting the power bestowed upon them by the people. Ople urged the members to fight for their 4-year term as decreed in the 1973 constitution. Ople, leader of the Nacionalista Party of the Philippines, also said he has the right to remain with the assembly. These statements were made during his visit to the Manila Coffee Shop. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Station DWRI in Ilocano 0400 GMT 15 Apr 86] /9604

COMMITTEE TO MONITOR PRODUCTS--Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Jr has directed the creation of a joint government private sector committee. The committee will look into the possibility of adopting a duty-drawback system for products sold by local companies to U.S. bases in the country. The duty-drawback system will cover imported products or products locally produced [word indistinct] companies which are to be sold to American bases in the country. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0300 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

'TENTATIVE AGREEMENT' WITH WORKERS--The U.S. Government reportedly reached a tentative agreement to settle the labor dispute with Filipino workers at the two American military bases in the country. Members of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association are scheduled to vote on the pact today and tomorrow, and [words indistinct] agreement would be signed on Monday. Union spokesman [name indistinct] said the 3-year pact would cover workers at the Subic Naval Base and Clark Airbase. He said, under the pact, workers would receive a rice subsidy of P300 every 3 months and the amount would be adjusted according to prevailing economic conditions. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0100 GMT 18 Apr 86] /9604

FAILURE TO RELEASE DETAINEES--The Cebu provincial Sangguniang Panlalawigan [provincial board] is asking the military to explain why 17 political detainees recommended for release are still detained in PC [Philippine Constabulary] camps. The Sangguniang members asked PC-INP [Integrated National Police] Recom [Regional Command] 7 Commander Edgardo Abenin to attend the special session tomorrow to take up the detainees' case. Release of the detainees, two of whom were charged with murder and illegal possession of firearms, was recommended for release for the Task Force Detainees in Cebu [as heard]. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0300 GMT 16 Apr 86] /9604

ARMY BATTLES NPA--Heavy fighting between the Army and communist rebels is taking place in Mindanao. The PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY said the number of casualties could not be determined because fighting is still going on in South Cotabata. The fighting started Tuesday. A government spokesman said that rebels have been contacted for ceasefire talks but the rebels have not yet responded. The gunbattle broke out when army rangers, backed by two helicopter gunships, clashed with about 400 communist New People's Army guerrillas in Malungon. Additional government troops have been sent to the area. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

GUERRILLAS BURN CAGAYAN HOSPITAL--Government troopers are tracking down some 100 communist guerrillas who burned at dawn yesterday a government hospital in Lasam Town, Cagayan. The rebels also looted the medical equipment of the Dona Josefa Marcos Hospital. Damage is placed at half a million pesos. A military report said the terrorists also took hostage of five policemen and militiamen. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

ALARM OVER NPA ASSASSINATIONS--The military has expressed alarm over the spate of assassinations carried out by rebel liquidation squads during the past 4 days in Zamboanga del Sur and Surigao del Sur. Reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said a constabulary trooper and his brother, two policemen and one army soldier were killed by liquidation squads of the New People's Army (NPA). Last Thursday, P/Sgt Fernando P. Ong, station commander of San Carlos, Tukuran, Zamboanga del Sur, and Pat Romeo Medina were shot dead by two NPA hit men. The report said the two policemen

were on board a police patrol jeep when they were killed. Their firearms and M-16 rifle and a revolver were taken by the killers. Both men were hit in the head. [Text] [Manila THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Apr 86 p 1] /9604

KBL SPLINTER PARTY CONGRESS--The Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP--Nationalist Party of the Philippines] will hold a national party congress on 11 May to solve the proposed unification of several splintered groups of KBL origin. Twenty-four former members of parliament belonging to the PNP have voted to hold the national party congress during their meeting yesterday at Sulo Hotel in Quezon City. They formed a convention committee headed by former KBL member of parliament Teddy Natividad. The party congress, Natividad said, will adopt the national platform and party constitution, bylaws, and debate resolutions on fundamental issues facing the nation. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

RESTRUCTURE OF $400 MILLION DEBT--The Philippines and a group of international banks signed agreements to restructure about $400 million of the country's debt. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin said the agreements demonstrate that the new government of President Aquino would deal responsibly with the country's foreign debt. Minister Ongpin also said in a statement that the agreements show continued support and cooperation by commercial bank creditors for the Philippines' economic recovery program. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0200 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

ABOLITION OF METRO MANILA COMMISSION--President Aquino is expected to abolish the Metro Manila Commission [MMC] next week. MMC officer in charge Jose Lina, Jr did not cite any reason for the scrapping of the MMC, but he said it will be replaced by a presidential council headed by him and 17 officers in charge of Metro Manila cities and municipalities. Lina said the council will be an interim body pending the conduct of a plebiscite within 3 or 4 months following the MMC's abolition. He added that the plebiscite will determine whether Metro Manila residents will opt for a commission type or council type of government. Meanwhile, the Aquino government is planning to hold local elections within the next 11 months. Spokesman Rene Saguisag said a November election is not possible but one early next year is more likely. He added it will depend on how fast the Constitutional Commission can accomplish its task. He said the names of thousands of nominees to the Constitutional Commission, which will draft a new constitution, has been submitted to Malacanang Palace. A screening committee headed by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales is now studying their qualifications. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Apr 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/926

SOVIET OFFICIAL REVIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 85 pp 6-11

[Article by V.A. Ivaskin, Assistant Professor, M.A. in Economics, and Deputy Commercial Representative of the Soviet Union in Vietnam: "Soviet-Vietnamese Economic-Commercial Cooperation and Prospects for its Development"]

[Text] The great victory of the democratic forces led by the Soviet Union in World War II against the German fascists and Japanese militarists was an extremely important external political factor with regard to the liberation struggle of the Vietnamse people.

On 2 September 1945, as a result of the victory of the August Revolution in Vietnam there was formed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first people's democratic state in Southeast Asia. That day became the National Day of the Vietnamese people.

But after forming their independent nation the Vietnamese people could not immediately begin to construct the bases of socialism because domestic and foreign political, military, economic, and social problems impeded that process. The August Revolution first of all fulfilled the mission of national liberation and could not immediately eliminate the feudal economic-social bases that had been created in Vietnam long ago.

On this occasion we must recall the words of the great V.I. Lenin at the Second Congress of the Communist International, which met between 19 July and 7 August 1920, in a report of the Committee on National and Colonial Problems (26 July). He said, "With regard to backward nations which are now on the path of liberation and after the war took a step forward but decided that the national economies of those nations had to pass through the phase of capitalist development, do we think that that is correct? We believe that it is incorrect." Then he said, "With the assistance of the proletarian class in the advanced nations the backward nations can advance to a Soviet regime, pass through certain developmental phases, and advance to socialism without having to pass through the phase of socialist development.(1)

Here it is also necessary to realize the concepts of a "Soviet regime" and the organ of Soviet authority do not mean an absolute changeover to the types of state organization and management of nations which have entered onto the path

of socialism, but are only goals which manifest the basic signs of the social organization of such countries.

A matter that affirmed the correctness of the above-mentioned viewpoints of V.I. Lenin was the historical experience of the Soviet Union after the great October socialist revolution, when the Soviet Union provided great military, political, and economic asisstance for peoples in Central Asia, the Far East, northernmost Khazakstan, and many other peoples who were then in a situation of backward feudalism or even pre-feudalism. Later those peoples formed autonomous republics and joined the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Another example that affirmed the correctness of Lenin's doctrine on the period of transition in backward nations with many pre-capitalist economic components, through developmental phases advancing to socialism without passing through the capitalist phase. That was the experience of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which entered upon the path of socialism and began to build socialism under the conditions of economic development in the pre-capitalist period.

But in advancing toward that goal, those nations have followed many different, complicated paths which have at times been very difficult. We can remember clearly that 18 months after the formation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the most tense and difficult period of the young nation--on 19 December 1946--the French colonialists started a dirty war of aggression against the DRV, and at the end of 1964 the U.S. imperialists openly committed aggression against the DRV.

Not until 1954, at the Geneva Conference, were the national rights of the DRV recognized internationally. Of course, the nation was still temporarily divided along a demarcation line along the 17th Parallel.

After North Vietnam was completely liberated, during the time when a delegation of the party and government of Vietnam headed by President Ho Chi Minh visited the Soviet Union--on 18 July 1955--there was signed with the Soviet Union an agreement to provide economic and technical assistance for th DRV.

With the framework of that assistance the Vietnamese people received assistance of all kinds from the Soviet Union. Therefore, within a short period of time they were able to overcome the serious aftereffects of the 9-year resistance war against the French colonialists and create the necessary material preconditions for developing production, especially in agriculture.

The development of commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam required an agreement on common trading conditions that was signed in April 1957 and was effective beginning on 1 January 1958.

On 12 March 1958 the two nations signed a commercial and navigation treaty, and on that basis signed the first long-range commercial agreement, which covered the 1961-1965 period.

Immediately before beginning the first 5-year plan (1961-1965), on 23 December 1960, the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed an agreement for the Soviet Union to provide economic and technical assistance for Vietnam in carrying out its economic development plan during the 1961-1965 period.

In accordance with that agreement, Vietnam received great assistance in many regards (financial, economic, and technical). Within the framework of that agreement, by the end of 1961, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam had constructed 90 enterprises and projects in many sectors of the national economy of the DRV.

During the 1961-1964 period, thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Union many state farms of the DRV were improved and modernized, and received technical equipment. There was constructed a high-capacity system of pumping stations, which contributed to resolving the water conservancy problem on a considerable area in the lowland area of North Vietnam. Many enterprises of the agricultural products and food processing industry were also built during those years.

In industry, in addition to assistance to develop the energy production potential, by constructing the Thac Ba hydroelectricity project, the Uong Bi thermoelectricity project, and a large number of coal mining projects,he Soviet Union helped the DRV build up its machine-building sector. In addition to building, improving, and modernizing the Hanoi machine-building factory, a considerable number of machinery repair enterprises and many parts production enterprises were also built.

During the end of 1964, when the U.S. imperialists brazenly committed aggression against the DRV, Soviet-Vietnamese commercial relations entered a new phase of development.

Vietnam had to change over its entire economy from peacetime to wartime. During that period, because it was necessary to ensure that the Vietnamese people had a strong rear area in the struggle against U.S. aggression, the Soviet Union increased its economic assistance for the DRV. Clearly, during that period the Soviet Union considerably increased its exports to Vietnam and reduced its imports from Vietnam.

The Soviet Union exported to Vietnam the most essential goods--trucks, tractors, bulldozers, steamshovels, many other transportation facilities, petroleum products, ferrous and nonferrous metals, food, industrial goods, and many other goods.

In June 1969, at a conference of people's representatives in South Vietnam there was announced the formation of the Republic of South Vietnam and its provisional government. The Soviet Union provided material assistance to the provisional government of the Republic of South Vietnam. That assistance had a special assistance because the newly liberated areas in South Vietnam had for a long time been savagely bombed by the U.S. Air Force. The Soviet Union's assistance for the Republic of South Vietnam helped the people's revolutionary regime, to within the briefest possible time, stabilize economic life in the liberated areas.

During the 1973-1975 period, in accordance with the economic assistance agreement the Soviet Union sent to the Republic of South Vietnam a considerable quantity of petroleum products, ferrous metals, chemical fertilizer, foodstuffs, medicine, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, and many other goods.

Thanks to the great and unselfish assistance of the fraternal nations, especially the Soviet Union, the DRV and the revolutionary government won very great victories on the political, military, and diplomatic fronts at the end of 1973. On 27 January 1973 the Paris Agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam was signed, and at the end of April 1975 the Saigon puppet government in South Vietnam completely collapsed.

Immediately after the U.S. imperialists were forced to sign the Paris Agreement to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam, the Soviet Union once again helped Vietnam heal the wounds of war and restore and develop its economy, while at the same time beginning or continuing to build or improve installations.

In July 1973, during the time when a delegation representing the Party and government of Vietnam was visiting the Soviet Union, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the government of the Soviet Union, on the basis of its unwavering international stand in supporting the fraternal Vietnamese people, profoundly understanding the difficulties Vietnam was facing, and on the basis of the needs of the DRV, approved a resolution which regarded the credits provided Vietnam by the Soviet Union during previous years for the purpose of economic development as aid that did not have to be repaid.

It also approved continued economic-technical assistance by the Soviet Union to restore and develop Vietnam's national economy.

After the complete liberation of the South and the unification of the nation in 1975, Vietnamese-Soviet relations entered an important new phase--the phase of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

In 1975 the governments of the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed a series of important documents intended to continue to strengthen all-round friendship and cooperative relations between the two countries and help the Vietnamese people in restoring their country after more than 30 years of devastation by war, restoring ad developing their economy, develop science, technology, culture, and education, and raise the material living standards of the people.

On 30 October 1975 the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed a second long-range agreement on the exchange of goods and monetary payments during the 1976-980 period. As a result of the implementation of that agreement the index of goods exchanges between the Soviet Union and Vietnam increased 2.6 times over the 1971-1975 period.

On 18 December 1975 an agreement was signed by the terms of which the Soviet Union would help Vietnam build more than 40 energy industry, machine-building, and parts-production factories, etc.

On 21 November 1977 there was signed an inter-governmental agreement to continue to improve the technical maintenance of machinery, equipment, and parts sent from the Soviet Union to Vietnam. According to that agreement, there will be built in Vietnam 122 projects, including an automobile maintenance school, an installation to repair marine diesel engines, an installation to repair machine tools, three installations to maintain steam locomotives, two parts warehouses, and many technical maintenance stations for trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, construction and road-building machinery, etc. The agreement, which will be in effect until December 1985, is being carried out effectively.

As of 1 July 1985 there had been brought into use 118 projects and in the remaining 4 projects equipment is being installed and they are being prepared so that they can be brought into operation. At present, the principal direction in continuing to improve technical maintenance is improving the operational effectiveness of the the projects that have been built.

In addition to the construction of a system of technical maintenance stations in Vietnam the Soviet Union will construct a multi-sector technical center to assist in the technical maintenance of Soviet machinery, equipment, and parts.

Within the framework of the grant aid agreement signed on 3 November 1978, the Soviet Union accepted responsibility for building in Vietnam many projects of important significance with regard to Vietnam's economy, including the Thang Long bridge across the Red River, the Hanoi railroad marshalling yard, the extention of the Hanoi-Hai Phong railroad line, etc.

Economic-commerical relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam have developed well during the (1981-1985) period. Within the sphere of the agreement on economic cooperation the Soviet Union will help Vietnam design, reequip, or build 40 projects, including such important projects as the Tri An hydroelectricity plant, a system of electricity transmission lines from the Pha Lia thermoelectricity plant, the Na Duong, Mao Khe, Lang Cam, Nui Bao, and Nui Hong coal mines, coal grading plants, the Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad line, and many other projects. In accordance with the agreement on exchanging goods and making monetary payments during the 1981-1985 period, in comparison to the previous 5-year period the index of goods exchanged between the Soviet Union and Vietnam approximately doubled (in comparitive prices). It must be realized that in 1982 the index of trade between the two countries for the first time surpassed 1 billion rubles. In 1984 the index of goods exchanged between the two countries in creased by 10.9 percent over 1983, with export from the Soviet Union increasing 11.2 percent and imports from Vietnam increasing 9.8 percent.

In 1984, as in the past, the Soviet Union was Vietnam's principal trading partner and accounted for 63.3 percent of Vietnam's foreign trade, 48.5 percent of Vietnam's exports, and 68.5 percent of Vietnam's imports. Trade between Vietnam and the socialist countries accounted for 80.7 percent of Vietnam's foreign trade, 63.9 percent of its exports, and 86.4 percent of its imports.

Imports from the Soviet Union have a decisive significance on ensuring the ordinary operation of Vietnam's national economy. More than 75 percent of the imports from the Soviet Union (calculated according to value) are petroleum products, fertilizer, cotton, wood materials, and ferrous metals. Machinery and equipment account for 15.6 percent of the Soviet Union's exports to Vietnam.

In 1984 the Soviet Union exported to Vietnam, 1.919 million tons of petroleum products of all kinds, 636,200 tons of nitrogen fertilizer, 208,000 tons of ferrous metals, 45,200 tons of cotton, and 40,000 tons of lumber. Exports fromthe Soviet Union in 1984 accounted for 100 percent of Vietnam's imports of petroleum products and cotton fiber, 68.7 percent of its nitrogen fertilizer imports, 81.2 percent of its ferrous metal imports, and 90.9 percent of its truck imports.

Vietnam exports to the Soviet Union such goods as rubber, tin, tea, tobacco, salt, jute, wooden flooring, plywood, coffee, spices, machinery, ready-made clothing, vegetables and fruits, rugs, medicine, etc. Vietnam also repairs merchant ships of the Soviet Union.

In January 1985 the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed an inter-governmental agreement to carry out a broad program in the sphere of producing vegetables and fruits in Vietnam to export to the Soviet Union during the 1986-1990 period. The first phase of cooperation in that sphere was outlined in the agreement signed 6 December 1983. Thanks to the results attained in implementing that agreement, in 1984 Vietnam exported to the Soviet Union 70,400 tons of fresh and processed vegetables and fruits.

In accordance with the agreement signed in January 1985, a decision was made to construct in Vietnam, with the assistance of Soviet technicians, agricultural-industrial combines to grow vegetables and fruits, build, improve, and reequip a large number of canning and drying enterprises, construct refrigerated and ventilated warehouses, and construct enterprises to produce packaging (18 projects in all).

The implementation of that program will contribute notably to developing the production of vegetables and fruits in Vietnam, and will contribute to notably increasing the volume of vegetables and fruits exported to the Soviet Union, especially in the Soviet Far East area.

The long-range programs of cooperation to increase the production of rubber, vegetables, and fruits will permit the creation of export potential in Vietnam and will thus create conditions for rapidly increasing the export of such goods not only to the Soviet Union but also to other countries.

In addition to increasing its ability to export traditional goods, Vietnam can expand its list of exports. In 1984, for the first time Vietnam exported to the Soviet Union such products as peanuts, soybeans, and a number of coal industrial products (scissors and hand tools).

Commercial relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union include many rich forms. The production of goods for export to the Soviet Union on the basis of the contracted production of goods with raw materials (cotton and wool) supplied by the Soviet Union plays an important role. That form has helped Vietnam fully utilize its existing capacity and increase employment. The production of embroidery products and rugs for export to the Soviet Union has alone provided jobs for more than 100,000 workers.

The actual situation of economic-commercial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has proved the superiority of such cocperation: the vast, large-volume, and stable market of the Soviet Union for Vietnam's exports has created the capability to expand commercial relations and strengthen economic-commercial relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, to increase labor productivity and, on that basis, to develop the national economy and stabilize and improve the material living conditions of the people of Vietnam.

When speaking of economic cooperation, it is also necessary to realize that in recent years, with the assistance of the Soviet Union Vietnam has created considerable production capacity. With the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union, more than 200 production installations are in operation in Vietnam, including such projects as the Thac Ba hydroelectricity plant, the Uong Bi thermoelectric plant, the Hanoi machine-building factory,the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, coal projects, the Bim Son cement mill which, with the completion of the second phase (a capacity of /.6 million tons) will have a total capacity of 1.2 million tons a year, Hanoi University, the port of Hai Phong, the Moc Chau tea factory (which processes 42,000 tons of green tea), the space-earth communications station, a large number of food processing enterprises, many state farms producing vegetable fruits, rubber, and other industrial crops, many cultural installations, a vocational school for technical workers, a public health school, etc. Those projects are contributing considerably to meeting the needs of Vietnam's national economy for many types of products, such as electricity, coal, tin, sulfuric acid, cement, apatite, superphosphate, milling machines, etc.

During the 1981-1985 period the volume of technical assistance provided by the Soviet Union for Vietnam more than doubled. With that assistance there are being constructed or improved projects which are important for Vietnam's economy, such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectricity project on the Da River, which has a capacity of 1.92 million KW; the Pha Lai thermoelectricity plant, of which two turbines with capacities of 110,000 KW each are in operation; and the Tri An hydroelectricity plant in the south, which has a capacity of 400,000; KW the expansion of the Lao Cai apatite, including the construction of an ore-enrichment enterprise; coal mines and seams; the Go Dam diesel engine production factory; a machinery repair shop and a truck repair shop at Cam Pha; the Thang Long bridge across the Red River at Hanoi, which has been brought into use; a housing construction combine; and a number of other projects.

A new direction, and an important phase in Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, is the formation of a jointly operated enterprise to esplore for and produce out and gas under the continental shelf in South Vietnam. That has a strategic

significance with regard to Vietnam's economic development and foreign exchange earnings.

Assistance of by the Soviet Union for Vietnam is intended to develop the key sectors of its national economy, such as petroleum, coal, construction, communications and transportation, agriculture, etc. Of course, that requires a great deal of capital and a long period of time. But only on the basis of building energy and industrial projects is it possible to ensure the nation's independent and autonomous development. In the final analysis, that will ensure the basic and stable resolution of the problem of improving the living standards of the working people.

A new manifestation of the strengthening of economic-commercial and other relations between the two countries is the long-range program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam which was signed in Hanoi on 31 October 1983. That program will be carried out during the 1986-1990 period and the following 5-year periods. The program determined the priority sectors for cooperation. First of all, all efforts must be concentrated in the spheres of agriculture, fuel, energy, metallurgy, machine-building, chemicals and petroleum processing, communications and transportation, and geological exploration. For example, in agriculture cooperation will be expanded in growing and processing vegetables and fruits, tobacco, coffee, tea, etc., as well as in growing and processing natural rubber.

In the nonferrous metallurgy sector priority will be given to developing the tin mining sector.

In transportation and communications, there will be continued improvement of the Hanoi-Hai Phong and Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad lines, the Hanoi railroad marshalling yards, and the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City multi-channel communications line.

In the sphere of geological exploration, priority will be given to cooperation in exploring for oil and gas, tin, apatite, iron ore, and other minerals.

In the fuel-energy sectors, in addition to completing the tasks that were begun in the projects of the sectors, and constructing the coal mines and seams and the energy projects in accordance with that sectors over-all development plan, studies will be carried out regarding effective utilization in each phase of the Song Da hydroelectricity project.

The great significance of the victorious implementation of the intergovernmental agreements, treaties, and economic cooperation programs in general and between the Soviet Union and Vietnam specifically is the coordination of national economic plan in order to concentrate on fulfilling the priority missions, and is a principal tool for coordinating economic policies in spheres relevant to mutual cooperation.

On the basis of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam can resist pressure from the imperialist and hegemonistic powers, while at the same time

overcoming difficulties, restoring the national economy, which was severely damaged in the prolonged war, and begin to construct the material-technical bases of socialism.

The main principles of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are socialist internationalism, respect for national soverignty, independence, and national interests, no intervention in internal affairs, complete equality, mutual benefit, and mutual assistance in a spirit of comradeship.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is intended to raise the level of economic development, strengthen and continually develop the national economy, and on that basis improve the living standards of the workers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The declaration on the basic directions for continuing to develop and stengthen economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance approved by the High-Ranking Economic conference of the CEMA nations, which met between 12 and 14 June 1984, pointed out that the member nations of CEMA are fully capable of advancing cooperation with one another to a new face. One of the most important missions of those nations in the sphere of mutual economic assistance in this phase is to accelerate the process of gradually increasing the uniformity of the levels of economic development of the CEMA countries,, and especially raising the levels economic development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic to that of the CEMA nations in Europe. The member nations of CEMA regard their international duty as being to continue to, on the basis of the equality that has been achieved, help Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia accelerate their development and increase the effectiveness of the national economies of those countries and help those three nations participate widely in the socialist international division of labor.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol. 41, Vietnamese language version, p.295, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977.

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SRV TRADE MINISTER REVIEWS SOVIET-VIETNAM COOPERATION

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 85 pp 3-5

[Excerpts From Speech by Le Khac, a member of the Party Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Trade, at a ceremony commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Soviet Union Economic-Technical Agreement (18 July 1955-18 July 1985): "Cooperative Economic-Commercial Relations Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union Continually Develop Well"]

[Text] From the very beginning, after the protracted war against the French colonialists ended and half of the nation had been liberated, our people received great and prompt assistance from the Soviet Union and rapidly overcame the aftereffects of the war, restored the economy, improved or built 90 enterprises in many economic sectors, and created the initial bases of socialist production.

The all-round, unselfish assistance--full of noble internationalism--provided by the Soviet Union for the Vietnamese people in the great undertaking of resisting the United States for national salvation contributed importantly to consolidating and strengthening Vietnam's economic and national defense potential so that it could overcome the extremely fierce challenges of the war, defeat the enemy, and completely liberate the nation.

The period since 1976 has been one of new development in the cooperative relationship between the two nations under the conditions of Vietnam having won complete independence and the nation having been unified and entering the period of socialist construction on a national scale.

The signing of the Vietnam-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation on 11 March 1978 signified a new, extremely important development of a strategic significance between the two nations and brought about for the Vietnamese people a new, extremely great strength for developing the Fatherland. On the basis of the long-range 10-year economic agreement signed on 3 November 1978 the Soviet Union helped us expand all-round cooperation between the two countries. Immediately after the Beijing expansionists started a war of aggression against our country the Soviet Union helped us stabilize the lives of the people, restore the devastated economic, cultural, and educational installations, and continue the construction of installations left uncompleted

by China, such as the Thang Long Bridge across the Red River, the Hanoi marshalling yard, and the Hanoi-Hai Phong railroad line.

At present, because of cooperation with the Soviet Union and valuable assistance from the Soviet Union, in Vietnam hundreds of important installations of our national economy have been restored, improved, or built, new industrial zones are taking form, and the material-technical bases of socialism are being built on an increasingly larger scale.

During the present 1981-1985 period the volume of economic cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has doubled in comparison to the previous 5-year plan. The Soviet Union is helping us build and improve many key projects of the key sectors of Vietnam's national economy, such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectricity project, with a capacity of nearly 2 million KW, a project of international stature and the largest in Southeast Asia, the first turbine of which will begin operation in 1987; the Pha Lai thermoelectricity plant, with a capacity of 440,000 KW, two turbines of which are in operation and the third turbine of which will be operational by the end of this year; the Tri An hydroelectricity plant, which has a capacity of 420,000 KW, which is larger than those of all existing installations in South Vietnam and is also being urgently constructed; and the Quang Ninh coal mines, with a total capacity of more than 10 million tons a year. Placing those projects into operation will bring about basic qualitative changes in Vietnam's energy-fuel balance.

In addition, there are such important projects as the Thang Long bridge, the expansion of the Lao Cai apatite mine, the Go Dam diesel engine production factory, and many other projects.

The formation of a jointly operated enterprise to explore for and exploit oil and gas under the continental shelf in South Vietnam was a new, promising feature of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation which has a strategic significance with regard to Vietnam's economic development. The results of the exploration activities in our territorial waters in the south allow us to have confidence in the good prospects for that cooperation.

One of the outstanding features of the economic-commercial relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union during the past 30 years has been the fact that the exchange of goods between the two countries has steadily expanded and stably increased.

The index of two-way exchange of goods, which was only 16 million rubles in 1958, increased to more than 1 billion rubles in 1985.

At present the trade index with the Soviet Union is nearly 60 percent of Vietnam's total foreign trade and 80 percent of its trade with the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

With regard to Vietnam, the Soviet Union is always a strategic friend and a principal, vast, certain, and steadily expanding market. The Soviet market meets most of Vietnam's import needs for the most essential raw materials and materials. The raw materials, fuel, equipment, and other goods provided by

the Soviet Union have contributed very importantly to overcoming the imbalances in the national economy, ensuring the stable activity of the economic sectors, increasing production and export capabilities, and gradually improving the people's living conditions.

For its part, despite production conditions which are still beset with many difficulties Vietnam always makes all-out efforts to reserve for the Soviet Union the foremost position with regard to exports, especially valuable products. However, the ratio of such products is still small in comparison to the very great needs of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is also the principal market for Vietnam's light industry and artistic handicrafts products, which creates conditions for us to maintain and develop those traditional production sectors and contributes to ensuring the living standards of tens of thousands of workers in urban and rural areas.

The actual situation during the past 30 years has been sufficient to prove that the close and continually expanding economic-commercial relations with the Soviet Union have created solid conditions for us to promote production, develop our economy, and improve the people's living conditions.

The all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is developing with very good prospects. That is manifested in the long-range program to develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. That cooperation encompasses many sectors, among which priority in given to such principal sectors as agriculture, fuel, energy, metallurgy, machine building, chemicals, transportation, geological exploration, etc. in order to fulfill the missions regarding the building of the material-technical bases of socialism set forth by the fourth and fifth party congresses, to enable Vietnam to become a country with developed industry and agriculture and advanced science and technology, and in which the lives of the people are continually approved. The implementation of that program will create conditions for Vietnam to participate more and more extensively and effectively to the international division of labor and to the process of socialist economic-alliances.

One of the outstanding features of the program is stepping up cooperation in order to increase Vietnam's export potential and promote the production of export goods in Vietnam, with consideration for the needs of the national economy of the Soviet Union, and with the goal of creating the necessary conditions to carry out that cooperation on an equal basis.

Along those lines, the two parties have begun to implement a number of long-range coopertative programs with such goals as growing and processing rubber, growing coffee, and producing and processing vegetables and fruits. A large number of cooperative programs to cooperate in the production of other tropical agricultural products and such consumer goods as shoes and sandals, rubber items, ready-made clothing, tools, etc., are being carried out. Thus in the coming period, on the basis of long-range cooperative programs with objectives and assistance with regard to capital, materials, and technical facilities, Vietnam is capable of rapidly increasing the volume of its exports to the Soviet Union, especially agricultural products, forestry products,

fresh and processed vegetables and fruits, animal husbandry products, and consumer goods. With the maturization of the machine-building sector, which the Soviet Union has helped us build, Vietnam is capable of accepting orders for machinery built with raw materials supplied by the Soviet Union. That will be of great significance in gradually improving the structure of Vietnam's imports.

Stepping up cooperation between Vietnam and the eastern Siberia and Soviet Far East regions is an important direction to which the general secretaries of the communist parties of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have paid attention. The good implementation of that cooperation will allow of its exports to the Soviet Union, while also increasing capabilities to import industrial products from the Soviet Far East. Furthermore, Vietnam can participate with the sectors and localities of the Soviet Union in carrying out programs to increase the economic effectiveness of that region.

Fully understanding that all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is a factor in ensuring the victory of the enterprise of building and defending the Fatherland, the people of Vietnam will go all-out to keep the commitments they have made in all spheres of cooperation, to maintain and bolster the great friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union so that it can always be durable and fresh, and will always remember and be determined to realize the affirmation of General Secretary Le Duan: "Close ties and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are a principle and a strategy, and are at the same time a matter of revolutionary sentiment. Our Party is responsible for educating the young generations so that they can fully grasp that principle, fully understand that strategy, and transform them into a strong motive force for advancing our revolution to complete victory.

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JPRS-SEA-86-079

6 MAY 1986

Southeast Asia Report

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA:

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON OFFICIALS

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6 MAY 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA:

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON OFFICIALS

[Information obtained from Peoples Republic of Kampuchea Phnom Penh Domestic Service radio broadcasts unless otherwise noted. Collected between 1979-1981.]

To the Reader 1

To the reader:

--Names in parentheses are phonetically rendered and as such have not been confirmed from printed sources, such as SPK, VNA, or KPL.

--Dates in parentheses at the end of each entry are from Phnom Penh Domestic Service unless otherwise specified.

--Names have been simplified here by dividing each individual name into two components; the first part is the family name and the second the personal name. The only exception is Hor Nam Hong.

--Some names that are internationally known have been rendered in the known form. This includes the names of the provinces and districts. To transliterate such names may cause even more confusion that this listing was originally intended to clarify.

--Some entries do not have an appearance date.

--The list is continuing to be updated. Multiple dates in parentheses after entries reflect such updating.

ABDUL KOYOM	Deputy Chief of Phnom Penh Social Affairs Service (May 81). Member of Phnom Penh KUFNCD Committee. Candidate for First National Assembly. Acting Sec Gen of National Assembly (SPK Sep 85)
ANG SARUN	Head of Cambodian Committee for the Protection of Mother and Child (SPK Nov 84).
ANG SUM	Chief of KPRAF Propaganda and Education Department (Sep 82). Vice Chairman of Defense Ministry Emulation Council (Jun 83).
AY KHAN	Member of Koh Kong People's Revolutionary Committee (May 81).

BAM SUON	Chairman of Battambang Province's Thmar Puok District People's Revolutionary Committee. Candidate for First National Assembly (May 81). Chairman of Battambang KUNFCD Committee (Dec 85).
BENG REN, Ms	Member of Kratie Provincial KUFNCD Comm; Chairman of Kratie Province's Women's Association (May 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Representative of Kratie Provincial Party Committee (Mar 82). Elected to National Assembly in 1 May 81 general elections. Chairman of Kratie Province's KUFNCD Committee (May 82).
BO RASI, Mrs	Chief of Asia-Australia Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Feb 83). Deputy Foreign Minister (SPK Jan 86).
(BOU CHUONG)	Chairman of Ratanakiri Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 80).
BOU SAROEUNG	Member of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (SPK Mar 80).
BOU THANG	Member of KNUFNS CC (SPK Mar 79). Chairman of Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Candidate in May 81 general elections. Full member of KPRP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat (May 81). Vice Chairman of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defense (Feb 82)(SPK Jan 86). Reelected KPRP CC Politburo and Secretariat member (SPK Oct 85). Chairman of Central Proselytization Commission (SPK Jan 86).
BUN CHAN	Chairman of Stung Treng Province KUFNCD Committee (Mar 80)(Mar 82)
BUN CHANBUNSOM, Dr	Deputy Chief of Health Ministry's Disease Prevention and Cure Department (Nov 79). Director of Tuberculosis Eradication Institute (Aug 81)
BUN KOENG	Member of Stung Treng Province People's Revolutionary Committee. Candidate in May 81 general elections. Standing member of Stung Treng Prov Provisional Party Committee, Deputy from Stung Treng constituency (Feb 86).
BUN MI	Former Khmer Rouge from Northeast Region; Representative of ethnic groups; member of KNUFNS CC (SPK Dec 78). Member KNUFNS CC (Sep 79)

BUN SAM	Deputy Minister of Finance (Dec 83)(SPK May 85).
(BUN SANG)	Chief of Technical Department of KPRAF General Logistics Department (Dec 81).
(BUN SOK)	Represented Education Minister at mecting in Kandal (Sep 80).

CHA RIENG	Deputy Director of Cambodian National Bank in charge of Foreign Trade Bank (May 81). Assistant to Finance Minister (Oct 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections. President-Director General of People's Bank of Cambodia--ministerial level (Jun 81). Director General of People's National Bank of Cambodia (SPK Jan 86).
CHAM PRASIT	Chief of Foreign Ministry's general political department (SPK Jun 84).
CHAN CHIM	Assistant to Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts (Dec 80). Secretary of Communications, Transport and Posts Ministry's Party Chapter (Jan 83).
CHAN DARA	Deputy Chief of Defense Ministry's Logistics Department (Mar 85).
CHAN KHORN	Deputy Director of Kompong Speu Province's pedagogical center. Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
CHAN LAY, Mrs	Cadre of Kompong Speu Province's Women's Association (Mar 82).
CHAN MIN	Deputy Director General of KAMPUCHEA (Dec 80). Assistant to Education Minister (Jun 82). Deputy Education Minister (Jan 85). General prosecutor attached to People's Supreme Court by 10th National Assembly session (Feb 86).
CHAN PHIN	Minister of Finance (Jan 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Member of KPRP CC and Secretariat (May 81). Member of Party CC Political Bureau (SPK Dec 82). Foreign and Local Trade Minister (SPK Mar 85). KPRP CC member (Oct 85). Dropped from Politburo in Oct 85.
CHAN SARUN	Chief of Agriculture Ministry's Forestry and Wildlife Department (Oct 84).
CHAN SENG	Chairman of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Jan 81). Candidate in May 81 General elections. Member of Siem Reap Provincial Committee (Sep 82). Member of KPRP CC and Secretary of Provincial Party Committee (Sep 82). Control commission member (Oct 85). Alternate political bureau member (Oct 85). No longer Provincial Party Secretary or People's Revolutionary Committee Chairman (Dec 85). See NEOU SAM

CHAN SI	Chief of General Political Department. Deputy Minister of National Defense. Elected from Kompong Chhnang in May 81 general elections. Member of KPRP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat (May 81). Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defense (Jun 81). Acting Chairman of Council of Ministers (Jan 82). Chairman of Council of Ministers (Feb 82). DIED 31 Dec 1984.
CHAN SUN, Mrs	Vice Chairman of Kandal Province's Muk Kampul District People's Revolutionary Committee. Candidate in May 81 general elections.
CHAN VEN, Prof	Member of Intellectuals Association for National Salvation. Member of KNUFNS CC (SPK Sep 78). Member of KPRC in charge of Education Ministry (SPK Jan 79). Chairman of Cambodia-SRV Friendship Association (SPK Sep 79). Minister of National Education (Dec 79) see PEN NAVUT. Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Sep 80) see KEO CHANDA/THONG KHON. Ran in May 81 general elections. Secretary General of Council of State (Jul 81). Vice Chairman of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81)(Oct 85 from Polish sources).
CHAN YOEUN	Deputy Chief of Mondolkiri Province trade service; Candidate in May 81 general elections.
CHAN YUN	Chairman of Koh Kong Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 80) see RONG THORMMEAKAISAN
CHAP SAROEUNG	Chief of Pursat Province's Communications and Posts Service (May 81).
CHAU KIMYAT	Cadre of Battambang Province's KUFNCD Committee. Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
CHAU SAM	Member of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Party Committee and Commander of the Provincial Forces (Jul 85).
CHAY SAND	Director of Kompong Som Port (SPK Oct 80).
CHAY SANGYUN	Deputy Chief of KPRAF Intelligence Service (Mar 80). Deputy Chief of KPRAF General Staff (SPK Jun 84)(Oct 84). Deputy Chief of KPRAF Combat Planning Staff (Sep 82). Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85). Commander 3d Army Region (Dec 85).

CHEA BUNRONG	see CHUM BUNRONG
CHEA CHE	Deputy Director of People's National Bank of Cambodia (SPK Jan 86).
CHEA CHANTHO	see CHEA CHANTO.
CHEA CHANTO	Director of Phnom Penh People's Bank (Mar 80). Deputy Director of National Bank (SPK Jul 82). Vice President of PRK Foreign Trade Bank (Jun 83). Alternate Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85). Name corrected per KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Oct 85.
CHEA CHET	Procurator attached to Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Court (Oct 81).
(CHEA SAKHOM)	Deputy Chief of KUFNCD National Council's Foreign Relations Department (Nov 85).
CHEA SAMI, Ms	Art teacher of Information and Culture Ministry. Candidate in May 81 general election.
CHEA SARA	Deputy Chief of KPRAF Combat Planning Department (May 84).
CHEA SARAN	Director of KPRAF Cultural School (Apr 82).
CHEA SIM	Former Secretary of KCP Committee for Sector 20 of Eastern region; Vice Chairman of KNUFNS CC (SPK Dec 78); member of KPRC; Minister of Interior; elected from Prey Veng in May 81 elections. Member of KPRP CC and Political Bureau (May 81)(Oct 85). Chairman of National Assembly (Jun 81). Chairman of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Member of KPRP CC Political Bureau in charge of mass organizations (Oct 83).
CHEA SOPHAT	Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial Party Committee Member; Secretary of Puok District Party Committee (SPK Oct 85)
CHEA SOTH	Ambassador to SRV (Jan 79). Minister of Planning and Economy (Nov 80). Elected from Kandal in May 81 general elections. Member of KPRP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat (May 81)(Oct 85). Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers and Minister of Planning (Jun 81)(Oct 85). Chairman of Central Inspection Commission (Dec 85).
CHEA TRA	Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SPK May 79).

CHEAM YIEP	Chairman of Prey Veng Provincial People's Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections. Member of Prey Veng Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee (Apr 82).
CHEM SNGUON	Former Khmer Rouge Ambassador to Algeria. KNUFNS CC Member (Sep 79). Secretary General of Cambodia-Laos Friendship Association (SPK Dec 79). Deputy Secretary General of KNUFNS CC (SPK Aug 80). Deputy Secretary General of KFNC CC Standing Committee (May 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Deputy Secretary General of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Deputy Minister of Justice (Dec 83)(SPK Jan 86). Chairman of PRK-Lao Friendship Association (Mar 85).
CHEN RA	Representative of Phnom Penh military command (May 80). Phnom Penh Military Chief of Staff. Deputy Commander of Phnom Penh forces. Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Deputy Commanding Officer of Phnom Penh Military Command.
CHENG THAN	Deputy Chief of KPRAF General Logistics Department (Dec 80)(Feb 82). Chief de Cabinet of General Logistics Department (Sep 81).
CHET VANLI	Deputy Chief Justice of Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Court (Oct 81).
CHEY KANHNHA, Ms, Dr	Member of Intellectuals Association for National Salvation, Member of KNUFNS CC (SPK Dec 78). Deputy Minister of Health (Mar 80)(Jun 85). Member of KFNC CC (Aug 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
CHEY SAPHON	Director General of SPK (SPK Mar 79). Editor-in-Chief of KAMPUCHEA (SPK Oct 80). Chairman of Cambodian Journalists Association (Oct 79). Vice Chairman of Central Organization Commission, Member of Central Propaganda and Organization Commission (May 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections; member of KPRP CC (Feb 82). Not reelected to KPRP CC at Oct 85 Party Congress.
CHEY SOPHEA	Chief of KPRAF General Political Department's Propaganda and Education Department (Sep 81). Deputy Minister of Information and Culture (SPK Feb 82)(Jan 86).

CHEY TUOL	Head of army's political school (SPK Feb 86)
CHHAY NET	Chief of Industry Ministry's Machinery and Technical Department (Nov 79).
CHHAY THAN	Chief of Finance Ministry's Tax Department (Aug 81). Assistant to Finance Minister (Jan 83). Deputy Minister of Finance (SPK Jan 84). First Deputy Minister of Finance (SPK May 85). Alternate Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85).
CHHEA THANG, Dr	Member of KNUFNS CC (SPK Sep 79). Deputy Minister of Health (Sep 80)(SPK Mar 86). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
CHHENG KIMTON	Chief of Agriculture Ministry's Central Water Resources Department (Mar 80).
CHHENG PHON	Deputy Minister of Information, Press and Culture (May 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Minister of Information, Press and Culture (Jun 81). Minister of Information and Culture (Apr 82)(Dec 85). Chairman of Cambodia-Cuba Friendship Association (Apr 82)(Dec 85). Alternate Member of KPRP CC (Dec 84)(Oct 85).
CHHIM CHHOEN	Vice Chairman of Kompong Chhnang Province's People's Revolutionary Committee, Vice Chairman of Kompong Chhnang Province's Planning Committee (Jan 86).
CHHIM CHUON	Vice Chairman of Cambodian Trade Union (SPK Sep 84).
CHHIM PRON	Head of Soviet Union and Eastern Europe Directorate (Oct 84).
CHHIM VANTHA	Representative of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (SPK Mar 80). Vice Chairman of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; member of KNUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
CHHOENG SENG	Member of Kandal Provincial Party Committee; Chief of Kandal Province's Organization Department. Deputy Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts (Mar 82)(Oct 85).
CHHONG TOENG	PRK Charge d'affaires in Vientiane (SPK).

CHHUK CHHIM	Vice Chairman of Cambodia-SRV Friendship, Association (SPK Sep 79). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Vice Chairman of Cambodian Women's Union. Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association (Dec 85).
CHHUN THOEUN	Member of Kompong Chhnang Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Apr 82).
CHHUN SONG	Representative of Pursat Province People's Revolutionary Committee (May 81).
CHHUN VAN	Delegate of Kompong Speu Provincial Party Committee to 5th KPRP congress (Oct 85).
(CHIENG ENGNGUON)	Deputy Chief of Foreign Ministry's Asia Department (Dec 85).
CHIENG AM	Deputy Chief of General Political Department of Ministry of Defense (SPK Dec 84)(SPK Oct 85). Vice Chairman of Defense Ministry's Emulation Council (Dec 85).
CHIM CHIN	Chairman of Prey Veng Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Nov 80). see CHEAM YIEP
CHIM NGUON	Chief of Foreign Ministry's Asia and Australia Department (SPK Dec 79)(Dec 81). Chief of Foreign Ministry's America and Middle East Department (Apr 82). Ambassador to Hungary (Jul 84). Ambassador to CSSR (Oct 84).
CHUM BUNRONG	Secretary General of Cambodian AAPSO Committee (May 81). Chief of Foreign Ministry's Press Department (SPK May 83) Chief of Foreign Ministry's Africa and Middle East Department (SPK Jun 84).
CHUM HORL	Chairman of Kompong Som Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee. Candidate in May 81 general elections. Secretary of Kompong Som Municipal Party Committee (SPK Mar 83).
(CHUM SINA)	Chairman of Kandal Provincial Youth Association (Oct 80).
CHUONG KUO	Vice Chairman of Kompong Speu People's Revolutionary Committee (Jul 85). Head of Provincial Agricultural Service (Mar 86).

DAM DARARIT	Chief of Defense Ministry's General Political Department (Feb 86).
DAOK DAN	Secretary of Kratie Provincial Party Committee. see POUN PONLOE
DAOK NARIN	Secretary of Kompong Chhnang Provincial Party Committee (Apr 80)(Jul 81)(Oct 85). Candidate in May 1981 general elections (May 81). Secretary of Kompong Chhnang Province Provisional Party Committee (Oct 85). see KEO SIN
DAOK SAM-OL	Chairman of Prey Veng Province's People's Revolutionary Committee (Sep 80). Vice Chairman of Prey Veng Province's KFNC CC (Nov 81). Candidate in May 1981 general elections. Former Secretary of Prey Veng Provincial Party Committee, presently in charge of religious affairs (Dec 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
DI LAMTHAL	Assistant to Minister of Finance (Dec 81). (either he or his brother defected to Thailand in Sep 82 with wife (BK POST 6 Oct 82))
DI PHIN	Chief of KPRAF General Logistics Department; Vice Chairman of Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association (SPK Dec 80). Candidate in May 1981 general elections. Deputy Minister of National Defense (May 82). Deputy Minister of Social Action & Invalids (Dec 85). Vice Chairman of Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association (SPK Jan 86).
DI SAKHAN, Ms	Art performer of Ministry of Information, Press & Culture; candidate in May 1981 general elections.
DIT MUNTI	Cadre of KNUFNS (SPK Dec 79). Deputy Foreign Minister (Dec 82)(Oct 85). Foreign Ministry's USSR-Eastern Europe Department Deputy Chief (Oct 83).
(DUONG LUON)	Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial Party Committee Member (Jun 84 hanoi dom viet)
DUONG SAROM	Chairman of the International Aid Reception and Distribution Committee (SPK Apr 80)
DUONG SAVANG	Member of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions standing Committee (Sep 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

DUONG VANNA,Ms	Deputy Director of Svay Rieng Province's political school; Candidate in May 1981 general elections (May 81). Chairman of Svay Rieng Province's Women's Association (Aug 81). Member of Svay Rieng Province's Provisional Party Committee, Chairman of the Provincial Mass Organizations, Chairman of Svay Rieng Province's PRK-SRV Friendship Association (Dec 85).

E NENG	Member of the Phnom Penh Trade Union Standing Committee (Mar 82).
EK MASICHAN,Ms	Deputy Director of Kolap I Orphanage in Phnom Penh; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
EK SAM-OL	Chief of Education Ministry's Higher, Secondary, and Vocational Education and Technical Workers Training Department (Jul 80). Representative of Cambodian intellectuals (SPK Jan 80). Deputy Minister of Education (SPK Mar 85).
EK SAM-ON	Kandal Province Military Command Chairman (Apr 85)
EK SUNCHAU	Acting Chief of Phnom Penh Trade Service (Feb 82).
EL VANSARAT	Military Attache in Hanoi (VNA Jan 84). Deputy Chief of KPRAF's General Political Department (Oct 85). KPRP CC Member (Oct 85). CC control Commission Member (Oct 85).
EM SAM-AN	Deputy Director General of SPK; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Director General of SPK (SPK Aug 82)(Jan 86).
ENG CHUMNEANG, Ms	Vice Chairman of Koh Kong Province's Women's Association; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

HAH HIENG	Electrician; Chairman of M-3 Iron Tool Factory Trade Union; candidate in May 1981 general elections (May 81). Vice Chairman of Phnom Penh Trade Union (83).
HAM KIN	Deputy Commander of Fourth Military Region (Siem Reap) (Jan 85)
HANG CHUON	Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Education (Oct 79). Assistant to Minister of Education (Sep 81). Deputy Minister of Education (SPK May 82).
HANG SAMOEUN	Representative of Kampot Province's People's Revolutionary Committee. Member of Phnom Penh Radio Technical Department heading 12-man delegation to Hanoi (Aug 81).
HAV BUNSE	Consul General in Ho Chi Minh City (SPK Nov 82) .
HEM HAM, Ms	Member of Kompong Thom Commune No 4 People's Revolutionary Committee; member of Kompong Thom Province's People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 1981 general elections (May 81).
HEM SAMIN	Engineer; representative of intellectuals association; member of KNUFNS CC (SPK Dec 78). Chairman of Kandal Province's People's Revolutionary Committee (Aug 79). Reelected KNUFNS CC Member (Sep 79). Chairman of Kandal Province's People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 1981 general elections (May 81). Kandal Provincial Party Committee Secretary; member of Kandal Provincial KUFNCD committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Deputy Minister of Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries (SPK Jan 86).
HENG SAMKAI	Chairman of Svay Rieng Province's People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 1981 general elections (May 81). Member of KPRP CC (May 81)(Oct 85). Secretary of Svay Rieng Provincial Party Committee (Apr 85).

HENG SAMRIN	Former member of eastern region's KCP executive committee; former Political Commissar and Commander of 4th Division; chairman of KNUFNS CC (SPK Dec 78). Chairman of Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Commission (Jan 79). Candidate in May 1981 general elections. Member of KPRP CC and Political Bureau (May 81). Chairman of Council of State (Jun 81). General Secretary of KPRP CC replacing Pen SOVAN (Dec 81). Chairman of KUFNCD Honorary Presidium (Dec 81). Chairman of the National Committee for Literacy and Supplementary education (Feb 82). Reelected KPRP CC General Secretary (Oct 85)
HENG SIN	Chief of Phnom Penh Health and Social Affairs Service (Aug 81).
HENG TEAV	KNUFNS CC member (Sep 79). Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Trade Union for National Salvation (Oct 80). Candidate in May 1981 general elections; member of the Council of State (May 81)(Dec 85). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions (Mar 82)(Dec 85).
(HIENG CHAIHEN)	Chief of Health Ministry's Medical Supplies Department (Dec 80).
HIENG NIN	Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of National Defense (according to KPL Mar 80) see MEAS SOPHEA. Deputy Chef de Cabinet of Ministry of National Defense.
HIM CHHEM	Chef de Cabinet Ministry of Information, Press, and Culture (Jan 80). Assistant to Minister of Information, Press, and Culture (Jul 81)(Mar 82).
HO NON, Ms	KPRP CC Member (Oct 85). Deputy Cabinet Minister (SPK Jan 86).
(HOL LIM)	Chief of Planning, Production, and Construction Department of Ministry of Planning (Jan 85).
HOK LANGDI	Chairman of Svay Rieng Province Organization and Inspection Committee (Mar 82). Deputy Secretary of Provincial Party (Apr 85)(Feb 86).
(HONG THEM)	Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Health (Dec 80).

HOR NAM HONG — Former DK Ambassador to Cuba; member of KNUFNS CC (Sep 79). Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (May 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Member KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Ambassador to USSR (May 82). Ambassador to Bulgaria (Jun 82). Ambassador to Poland (Oct 82). Ambassador to Mongolia (SPK Oct 82). Ambassador to Saharan Democratic Arab republic (SPK Mar 85).

HOUEM NHANH — Chairman of Takeo Province KUFNCD Committee. See KONG LAN.

HU SRI — Director of Phnum Don Penh high school; member KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

HUL MUN — In charge of Machinery and Technical Department of Ministry of Industry. see CHAY NET (Nov 79).

HUL SAVOAN — Member KPRP CC (Oct 85). Commander of the 4th Military Region (Dec 85).

HUN NENG — Chairman of Kroch Chhma District (Thom Cham) People's Revolutionary Committee (Dec 83). Chairman of Kompong Cham Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Jun 85). Secretary of Party Committee of Kompong Cham (Oct 85). Alternate member of KPRP CC (Oct 85).

HUN SAN — Head of Kampuchea Boxing Federation (Nov 85).

HUN SEN — Former Khmer Rouge Chief of Staff and Deputy Regimental Commander in Sector 21, member of knufns CC (SPK Dec 78). Member of People's Revolutionary Committee in charge of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SPK Jan 79). Minister of Foreign Affairs; candidate in May 81 General elections (May 81). Member of KPRP CC, political Bureau and secretariat (May 81)(Oct 85). Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers (Jun 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Chairman of KPRP CC Foreign Relations Commission (SPK Apr 82)(Oct 85). Chairman of Council of Ministers (Jan 85).

HUOT SAKHAN — Chief of Kompong Speu Province Security Service; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).

HUOY NI — Acting Chairman of Kompong Thom Province KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81)

I KIMSORT, Ms	Cadre of Kratie Province's Propaganda and Education Department; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
I LON	Deputy Director General of SPK (SPK Jan 82); Acting Director of SPK (Mar 82).
IENG HUN	Acting Chief of Battambang Province Education Service (Mar 82).
(IENG LAI)	Chairman of Memot District People's Revolutionary Commission in Kompong Cham Prov (Feb 86)
IEV PONNAKA	Chief of the Information, Press, and Culture Ministry's Motion Picture department (May 80).
IM CHHUNLIM	Department head of KPRP CC (SPK Apr 85).
IM RUN, Ms	Chairman of Education Ministry's Women's Association (May 80). Chef de Cabinet of the Kampuchean Women's Union (Nov 81).
IM SUOSDEI	Vice Chairman of KRYA (SPK Feb 86).
IT MANYAN, Ms	Chairman of Phnom Penh Women's Association (Jul 80)(Mar 82).
IT PRANG	Deputy Industry Minister (Oct 84)(SPK Oct 85).
IT SANDAP	Office deputy head of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Jul 84).

(KA RIN)	Member of Kompong Chhnang Province Party Committee (Nov 85). see (SOY RIN)
KAI SAMIN	Chairman of Battambang Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 81). see LAY SAMON and KE KIMYAN.
KANG KENG	Chief of the Foreign Cooperation Department, Ministry of planning (Oct 81).
KANG NEM	vice Chairman of the Kampuchean Youth Association for National Salvation (SPK May 79). Vice Chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization (SPK Mar 82). Acting Secretary of Provisional Committee of Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union (SPK Sep 84). Deputy Agriculture Minister (SPK Jan 86).
KANG U	Deputy Director of PRK Central Bank (Jan 83).
KAO SAMRETH	Acting Charge d'Affaires in Hungary (SPK Oct 83).
KE KIMYAN	Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85). Secretary of Provisional Party Committee and Chairman of People's Revolutionary Committee of Battambang Province (Oct 85).
(KE RUN)	Member of Kompong Chhnang Provincial Party Committee (Oct 81).
KEM MONGKOL	Acting Charge d'Affaires to SRV (SPK Sep 83). Counsellor at Embassy in Veitnam (SPK Sep 83).
(KEN CHHAOM)	Secretary of Phnum Sruoch District Party Committee (Feb 86).
KEN SOVAN	Deputy Commander of Kompong Speu Provincial Forces; Commander of Kompong Chhnang Provincial Forces; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
KEO BAPHAMNON	Chief of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department (SPK Nov 79).
KEO BOPHA	Counselor at Embassy in Hanoi (VNA Oct 79). Acting Charge d'Affaires at Embassy in Hanoi (SPK Sep 79)
KEO BORN	Chief of a solidarity group for production in Takeo commune, Prey Veng Province; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).

KEO CHAMRAEUN	Acting Charge d'Affaires of PRK to SRV (Sep 81) (Feb 82).
KEO CHANDA	Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal (Aug 79). Minister of Information, Press, and Culture; Secretary of Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee (Jan 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Secretary of Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Feb 82). Member of KPRP CC (SPK Apr 83). see THONG KHON, NGUON NHEL
KEO HAM	Deputy Director of the National Defense Ministry's Administrative Board (Jan 80).
KEO LAI, Ms	Chairman of Stung Treng Province's Women's Association; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
KEO PRASAT	Ambassador to USSR (see MEAS SAMNANG)(TASS Oct 79). Former Chief of Political Department and Secretary General of Foreign Ministry.
(KEO SAMUON)	Chef de Cabinet of Political Department of Defense Ministry.
KEO SAPHAN	Member of Kandal Province's Party Committee and Chief of its Propaganda and Education Department; candidate in the May 81 general elections (May 81) permanent member of Provincial Party Committee (Dec 82).
KEO SAT	Commander of the 1st Regiment of the Phnom Penh Forces' Sector IV (Nov 79).
KEO SIN	Chairman of Kompong Chhnang Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Apr 80)(SPK Jul 81)(Dec 85). Deputy Secretary of Kompong Chhnang Province Provisional Party Committee (Dec 85).
KEO TAN	Director of the Infantry School (Nov 81).
KEO THI	Vice Chairman of Takeo Province People's Revolutionary committee.
KEO VANNARA	Deputy Chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department (Apr 80).
KEP CHHUTDEMA	Head of Propaganda Department of KPRP CC Propaganda and Education Commission (SPK Dec 85).

KEP SAN	Deputy Chief of Phnom Penh Agricultural Service's Agricultural Machine Department; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
KHAM CHAN	Deputy Chief of Defense Ministry's Political Department (SPK May 83).
KHAM CHEA	Chairman of Mondolkiri Province People's Revolutionary Committee (SPK Jan 80). see THANG SIM
(KHAM DOEUN)	Member of Preah Vihear Province's military Committee (Oct 81).
KHAM HUOR	Deputy Secretary of the Kompong Som Municipal Party Committee (SPK Jun 82).
(KHAM KHOEUN)	Chief of Ratanakiri Province's Propaganda and Education Department; Director of Ratanakiri Province's political school (Oct 80).
KHAM LAI, Ms	Chairman of Preah Vihear Province's KUFNCD Committee and Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
KHAM LEN	Secretary of Ratanakiri Provincial Party Committee (Mar 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections; member of Council of State (Jun 81). Alternate member of KPRP CC (Oct 85).
(KHAM MOEUN)	Member of 1st Brigade Command (Jan 80).
(KHAM NEARI)	Member of PRK-SRV Friendship Association's Executive Committee (Sep 81).
(KHAM PHAY)	Member of Preah Vihear Provincial Party Committee and Commander of the Provincial Forces (Oct 81).
KHAM PHANTHAVONG	Vice Chairman of Ratanakiri Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Oct 81).
(KHAM PHOEUN)	Representative of Preah Vihear Province People's Revolutionary Committee (May 80).
(KHAM SAMUT)	Chairman of Stung Treng Province Military Committee (Mar 80).

KHANG SARIN	Deputy Commander in Chief of KPRAF (Aug 79). Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (SPK Dep 79). Secretary of Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee (Nov 79). Deputy Minister of National Defense; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KPRP CC (May 81). Member of KPRP Secretariat (Dec 81). Minister of Interior (Jan 83). Apparently dropped in Oct 85 Party & State shakeup. Elected Chairman of the People's Supreme Court by 10th National Assembly (Feb 86).
KHEM PHON	Deputy Secretary of Phnom Penh Party Committee (SPK Jan 84). see KHIM PON
(KHENG SAMVANDA)	Chief of Kampuchean Women's Association's Propaganda and Education Department (Apr 83).
KHIEU KANHARIT	Second Deputy Secretary General of KNUFNF CC (Sep 79). Secretary General of Kampuchean Journalists Association (SPK Oct 79). Deputy Editor of KAMPUCHEA. Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Deputy Secretary of KNUFNF CC (Aug 81). Chairman of Cambodian AAPSO Committee (SPK Oct 81). Deputy Secretary General of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Editor of KAMPUCHEA (SPK Aug 82) Deputy from Kandal; Kandal Province's People's Revolutionary Committee Secretary (SPK Apr 85).
(KHIEU NGOY)	Representative of Kandal Province's Kandal Stoeng District People's Revolutionary Committee.
KHIEU SAROEUN	Chairman of Kampot Province's People's Revolutionary Committee (SPK Sep 79). See SOM CHEN.
KHIEU SARUN	Secretary of Kompong Speu Province's Party Committee (Jan 81).
KHIEU SOPHEAK	Deputy Chief of SPK International News Department (VNA Sep 82).
KHIM KHIN	Chief of Solidarity Group for Production in Samraong Commune of Takeo Province's Samraong district; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).

KHIM PON	Chief of Phnom Penh People's Police Department (SPK Apr 80). Deputy Secretary of Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee (SPK Dec 81). Member of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Jan 82) Special Warfare Command Chairman (Jan 82). Acting Secretary of Phnom Penh Party Committee (Oct 82). Deputy Interior Minister; Deputy Secretary of Phnom Penh Party Committee (Jun 85). Deputy Secretary of Phnom Penh Party Committee, Deputy Interior Minister, Director of Phnom Penh Police Department (Nov 85).
KHIM SANG	Chief of Political Department of Kompong Speu Military Command (Feb 86).
KHIM SOPHAL	Chief of Kompong Cham Province's Organization Department; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Deputy Secretary of Kompong Cham Provincial Party Committee and Chairman of KUFNCD Committee (SPK May 85).
KHLOUK ROEUNG	Member of Pursat Province People's Revolutionary Committee; in charge of Provincial Military Committee (Apr 79).
KHLOUK SAMBO	Deputy Chef de Cabinet of KAMPUCHEA newspaper (Feb 82).
KHOU CHANDARA, Ms	Chief of Siem Reap Province Agronomy Department; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
KHOY KHUNHUOR	Member of KPRP CC, Secretary of Preah Vihear Province Party Committee (SPK Oct 85). Chairman of Central Propaganda & Education Commission (Feb 86)
KHUN CHHI	Deputy Minister of Communications and Posts (Mar 80). Vice Chairman of International Aid Reception and Distribution Committee (SPK Mar 80). Deputy Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts; Vice Chairman of 3d Transportation Campaign Supreme Command (Oct 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Minister designate attached to Council of Ministers office (SPK Mar 85).
(KHUN CHINKEN)	Cadre of Phnom Penh Propaganda and Education Department (Oct 81).

KHUN KEN	Vice Chairman of Svay Rieng Province KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
KHUN NGET, Ms	Chairman of Education Ministry's Women's Association (Mar 82)
KHUN YAN	Thom Speu Province's Propaganda and Education Department Chief
KHUON PARAT	Charge d'Affaires to Hanoi (Dec 85).
KHUON RAN	Ambassador to Hungary (Oct 80).
KHVAN SAMNANG	Secretary of Phnom Penh Agriculture Service's Fisheries Department (Apr 80).
KIENG SAVUT	Deputy Chief of Military Council's Political Department; commander of Phnom Penh's garrison (Oct 85).
KIM HAK	Chairman of Phnom Penh District People's Revolutionary Committee (Oct 80). see MAU CHEN
KIM SAMAN	Deputy Secretary of Svay Rieng Provincial Party Committee (Mar 82). Military commander of Svay Rieng Province (Aug 83).
KIM SANGKUM	Vice Chairman of Kompong Som Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Chairman of Kompong Som Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee. (Dec 82).
KIM SEAP	Assistant to Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts (Nov 79). Deputy Minister of Posts and Communications (Jan 83)(Jan 86).
KIM YIN	Chairman of Kompong Cham Province's KNUFNS Committee (SPK Nov 79). Secretary of Kompong Thom Provincial Party Committee (May 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Alternate member of KPRP CC (May 81). Member of KPRP CC (SPK Oct 83). Director General of Voice of Kampuchean People (SPK Jul 84)(Oct 85). KPRP CC member (Oct 85)
KIT BUNNA, Ms	Vice Chairman of Siem Reap Province Women's Association; candidate in May 81 elections (May 81)

KIT KIMHOUN	Deputy Director and Chief of Foreign Language Department of SPK (KPL Dec 81)
(KITKREUN VUTTHA)	Chairman of Kratie People's Revolutionary Committee (Hanoi Camb Jun 85)
KLEN NGIEM, Ms	Chairman of Battambang Province's Women's Association; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
KLOT RANDI	Deputy Minister of Industry (SPK Apr 83)(Oct 85)
(KLOT YUZA)	Chairman of Cambodian Distillery Committee (Nov 85)
(KON KAN)	Deputy Chief of Defense Ministry's General Logistics Department (Dec 85).
KONG KORM	Assistant to Minister of Foreign Affairs (Dec 79). Ambassador to SRV (Oct 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Ended term as Ambassador to SRV 1 Apr 82. First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Apr 82)(SPK Jan 86). Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85)
KONG LAN	Chairman of Takeo Province KUFNCD Committee, member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81)
KONG SAM-OL	Member of KNUFNS CC (Oct 80). Deputy Minister of Agriculture in charge of planning and technique (Nov 79). Chairman of PRK'S Mekong Committee (SPK Nov 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81. Minister of Agriculture (Jun 81)(SPK Dec 85). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
KONG SAREACH	Chairman of Phnom Penh KNUFNS Committee (May 80). Chief of Phnom Penh Mass Agitation Department.
(KONG SARUN)	Representative of Ministry of Planning (Aug 81).
KONG SRUN	Chief of Battambang Province's education service; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Vice Chairman of Battambang Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Jan 82)(Feb 86). Deputy from Battambang constituency (Feb 86).
KOY BUNTHA	Chairman of Battambang Province's Military Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). KPRP CC alternate member (Feb 85). Deputy Defense Minister, Chief of General Staff (replacing SOY KEO)(Dec 85). Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85).

KOY LUON	Secretary of Kampot Provincial Party Committee (Sep 80).
KU LINHOT	Chief of Justice Ministry's Criminal and Civil Department (VNA Oct 84).
(KUCH SOEURNG)	Director of Fine Arts School (Oct 83).

LAK ON, Ms	Chief of Ratanakiri Province's Education Service; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Chairman of Ratanakiri Province Women's Association; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Secretary of Ratanakiri Provisional Party Committee, Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85)
LAY SAMON	Chairman of Battambang Province's People's Revolutionary Committee (Nov 79)(May 81). Secretary of Battambang Provincial Party Committee, candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KPRP CC (May 81) Party Committee Secretary and Chairman of Battambang Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Jan 82). Not included in Oct 85 KPRP CC list. see KE KIMYAN.
(LEK SANDI)	Deputy Director of Tuberculosis Eradication Institute, Ministry of Health (Aug 81).
LENG KHAT (OR LENG HAK)	First Vice Chairman of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province's KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
LENG RI	Chairman of Siem Reap Province's Banteay Ampil District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
LIDA SISOWATH	see SISOWATH SOVETHIVONG MONIVONG
LI HACH	Charge d'Affaires in Vientiane (KPL Aug 85).
LI KIMHAN	Deputy Chief of Fishery Department, Ministry of Agriculture (Jan 84).
LI NARIN	Chief of Battambang Agriculture Service (Jun 84).
LI SAMBAT, Ms	Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Chief of Organization Department of Kampuchean Youth Organization.
LI PO	Chief of Battambang Province's Health Service; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
LI YA	Member of Kompong Cham Province's KUFNCD Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
LIM KET	Chef de Cabinet of Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Jan 83).

LIM NAI	Chief of KPRAF Radio Communication Department (Sep 79). Deputy Chief of KPRAF General Staff (Jan 80, May 81). Director of Kampuchea's Civil Aviation (SPK Jun 80). Chef de Cabinet of KPRP CC (May 81)(SPK Jan 82). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KPRP CC (May 81) not reelected to KPRP CC at 5th Party Congress in Oct 85. Secretary of Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee (Dec 81). Secretary of Kompong Som Municipal Party Committee (Mar 84)(Jan 86).
LIM NGET, bonze	Representative of Buddhist clergy
(LIM PHIROM)	Vice Chairman of Proselytizing Committee of Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province (Feb 86).
LIM THI	Vice Chairman of Kandal Province's People's Revolutionary Committee (SPK Aug 81). Secretary of Kandal Provincial Party Committee (Apr 85). Alternate Member of KPRP CC, Secretary of Kandal Province Provisional Party Committee (Oct 85).
LIM TRI	Chef de Cabinet of Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions (Apr 81).
LONG CHHIM, ex bonze	KNUFNS CC Member, representative of Buddhist clergy (SPK Dec 79).
LONG SAMOEUN	Chairman of Preah Vihear Province's Kulen District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
LONG VIBOL	Chief of Prey Veng Province's Propaganda and Education Department (Nov 82).
LONG VISALO	Ambassador to Cuba (SPK Apr 82) and Nicaragua (SPK Dec 84).

MA SANGUON	Deputy commander of Svay Rieng forces (Jun 83). Chairman of Svay Rieng Armed Forces Emulation Council (Aug 83).
(MAI SUT/SIP)	Head of Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department (Jul 83). see MEAS SITH
MAM HENG	Vice Chairman of Prey Veng Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Jul 82).
MAM MOT	Chairman of Kompong Cham Province's Prey Chhor District People's Revolutionary Committee, candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
MAM NGON	Member of Pursat Province's Bakan District People's Revolutionary Committee, candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
MAM SABUN	Minister for Social Affairs and Invalids (SPK Mar 85).
MAM SENGHOR	Representative of Kandal Province's Kandal District Propaganda and Education Department (Oct 80).
MAM YEN	Representative of Kompong Chhnang Province Party Committee and People's Revolutionary Committee (Jun 84).
MAOK YAN	Chef de Cabinet Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts (Mar 82).
MAT LY	Deputy Minister of Agriculture in charge of fisheries; cadre of Cham ethnic group; former member of Khmer Rouge People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee; member of KNUFNF CC (Dec 79). Vice Chairman of PRK'S Committee for the Defense of Peace (Mar 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections; member of KPRP CC (May 81). Vice Chairman of National Assembly (Jul 81)(Oct 85). Member of KUFNCD Honorary Presidium (Dec 81). Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Mar 82). Chairman of KFTU (May 85). KPRP CC Member; Politburo Member (Oct 85).
MATAH LOAH	Deputy Chief Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Committee president's office; member of Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association (SPK 80). Assistant to the Minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers (Jan 82).

MAU AYUT	Deputy Chief of the Motion Picture Department, Ministry of Information, Press, and Culture (Dec 80).
MAU CHANDARA	Deputy Head of an Interior Ministry Department (Feb 86).
MAU CHEN	Chairman of Kandal Province's Phnom Penh District People's Revolutionary Committee (Aug 81).
MAU CHHEM	Commander of 2d division, Pursat Province (Jun 82)
MAU MONI	Chief of Pursat Province's Agricultural Service (May 81).
MAU PHOUK	Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Mar 80)(May 81). Deputy Minister of Agriculture in charge of rubber plantations (Jan 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
MEAK YUN	Chairman of Kampot Province's Trade Union (Oct 80)
(MEAN PHOEN)	Member of Prey Veng Province's Party Committee (Apr 82).
MEAN SAM-AN, Mrs	Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Union. Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85). Member of KPRP CC Control Commission (Oct 85).
MEAS HUON	Deputy Director of the port of Kompong Som; Vice Chairman of Kompong Som Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 80). Acting Charge d'Affaires to Bulgaria (SPK Sep 82). Charge d'Affaires to Bulgaria (SPK Sep 82).
MEAS KROCH	Deputy Chief of the KPRAF General Political Department (Jan 80). Chief of the General Political Department (Aug 81). Deputy Minister of National Defense (May 82)(SPK Jan 86).
MEAS SAMNANG	Member of KNUFNS CC (SPK Dec 78). Chairman of Trade Union for National Salvation (Feb 79). Minister of Industry (Nov 79)(May 82)(Oct 85). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Chairman of KFTU and Ambassador to USSR (Feb 82). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

MEAS SAPHAN	Chef de Cabinet of Kampot Province People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 81).
MEAS SAVAN	Commander of 196th Division (May 85).
(MEAS SITH)	Chief of Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department (Jul 83)
MEAS SOPHEA	Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of National Defense (Jan 80)(Jan 82).
MEI KOSANEI, Ms	KNUFNS CC Member (Sep 79).
(MEI SARI)	Vice Chairman of Prey Veng Province's Military Committee; Deputy commander of Prey Veng Provincial Forces (Jan 82).
MEN CHHAN	KNUFNS CC Member (Oct 79). Minister of Agriculture (Nov 79)(May 81). candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of Council of State (Jul 81). Chairman of National Assembly's Economic and Budget Affairs Commission (Feb 82). Vice Chairman of KUFNCD National Council (Aug 85). Acting State Council Secretary General (Oct 85).
(MEN CHHUN)	Chairman of the Kampuchean Distillery Committee (Aug 80).
(MEN HAN)	(of) Kratie Provincial Party Committee (May 82).
MEN KUON	Chef de Cabinet, Kampuchean Federation of Revolutionary Youth Associations (Nov 80). Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association (Nov 83).
MEN SAM-AN	Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Women's Association for National Salvation; candidate in May 81 general elections; Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Women's Union; alternate Member of KPRP CC (May 81). Member of KPRP CC (Sep 82)(Oct 85). Chairman of Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Jan 84)(Jul 85) replaced by KHOY KHUNHUOR (Feb 86). Member of KPRP CC Political Bureau (Oct 85). KPRP CC secretariat member (Oct 85). Control Commission member (Oct 85). Chairman of Central Organization Commission (Dec 85).

MENG NHEK, Ms	Chairman of Kampot District's Women's Association; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
MENH VIDARA	Representative of Kampuchean Trade Union for National Salvation (SPK Apr 79)
(MEOU SIVAN)	Chairman of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province's Tbeng Meanchey district People's Revolutionary Committee (Aug 80).
MI SAMEDI, Dr	Secretary of the Kampuchea Red Cross (Sep 79)(May 81). Dean of School of Medicine and Pharmacy (Jan 80)(Feb 82)(SPK Jan 86). Chairman of Phnom Penh KNUFNS committee; Director of Revolution Hospital; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Chairman of Phnom Penh KUFNCD committee; member of KUFNCD honorary presidium (Feb 82). Chairman of National Olympic Committee (SPK Nov 85).
MIN KHIN	Head of KNUFNS president's office (Apr 80). Member of Kampuchea-USSR friendship Association (Apr 80). Head of Kampuchean Front for National Construction CC office (Aug 81). Chef de Cabinet of National Assembly; Vice Chairman of PRK-USSR Friendship Association (Nov 81). Deputy Secretary General of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81)(Apr 85). Secretary General of PRK-USSR Friendship Association (Feb 82)(Nov 85). Vice Chairman of PRK-USSR Friendship Association (SPK Feb 86).
MIN MOT	Deputy Director of the port of Kompong Som; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
(MOEUNG SOPHEA)	Chairman of Kompong Cham Provincial Military Committee (Jul 81).
(MOEUNG UA THENG)	Chief of Phnom Penh agriculture service (May 80).
MOK MARETH	Vice Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Aug 81)(Mar 82). Acting Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Oct 82).
MOK SAKUN	Member of KNUFNS CC in charge of economy and people's welfare (SPK Jan 79). dead (Apr 79).
(MOK SIN)	Deputy Secretary of Svay Rieng Province Party Committee (Feb 86).

MOM SAMIE	**Vice Chairman of Phnom Penh Revolutionary Youth Association; People's Assessor at 22 Oct 81 trial of traitors.**
MOM SAOPHOAN	**Commander of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Armed Forces; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).**

(NAM MAY)	Commander of KPRAF Signal Command (Jun 79).
NEOU SAM	Alternate member of KPRP CC; Secretary of Provisional Party Committee and Chairman of People's Revolutionary Committee in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey (SPK Dec 85).
NEOU SAMOM	KNUFNS CC member (SPK Dec 78). Chairman of Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association (Dec 85). Ambassador to Laos (Mar 80). Vice Chairman of Central Organization Commission (Mar 85).
NEY PENA	KPRP CC member (Oct 85). Chairman of Preah Vihear Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 83)(SPK Apr 85). Secretary of Preah Vihear Party Committee (SPK Apr 85)(Oct 85). First Deputy Minister of Interior (Oct 85). Politburo Member (Oct 85). KPRP CC Secretariat member (Oct 85).
(NGEAK LANH)	Deputy Chief of Phnom Penh education service (Jun 80).
(NGEAN PHOEUN)	Member of Prey Veng Provincial Party Committee (Mar 82). see (MEAN PHOEN)
(NGI LONG)	Director of the Maritime Fisheries Board of the KPRAF General Logistics Department (May 80).
(NGIECH MAU)	Chief of Staff of Kampot Provincial Armed Forces (Jan 86).
(NGIN SAM-AN)	KPRAF representative at defense ministry's Sep 84 meeting to condemn Thai aggression against Laos (Sep 84).
(NGIN SOTHIVONG)	Cadre of Central Propaganda Commission.
(NGO CHAMRAEUN)	Director of the Political and Technical School of the Health Ministry (Nov 79).
NGUON NHEL	Chairman of Kompong Thom Province People's Revolutionary Committee (May 80). KPRP CC alternate member; Secretary of Phnom Penh Provisional Party Committee (Sep 85). KPRP CC member (Oct 85). Alternate Political Bureau member (Oct 85).
NGUON PEN	Deputy Finance Minister (SPK Jan 86).
NGUON PHANSIPHON	Ambassador to Laos (Sep 83).

(NGUON THUON), Mrs	Deputy Chief of KUFNCD National Council's Foreign Relations Department (Nov 85).
NHEK HUON	KPRAP General Staff Deputy Chief; Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal Military Command (Jun 83). Commander 196th Division (replaced by MEAS SAVAN). Member of Phnom Penh military command (Jun 82).
NHEM HENG	Chairman of the State rubber plantations commission (Apr 80). Deputy Minister of agriculture (SPK Sep 81). Chief of propaganda and education commission (Jan 82). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Secretary of Kratie Province Party Committee (Aug 84)(Feb 86).
(NHEM NHIN)	Director of Kandal Province hospital (Feb 81).
NHIM VANDA	Chief of a department of the Ministry of planning (Nov 80). Deputy planning Minister (SPK Jan 86).
NIM THOT	Chef de Cabinet of central propaganda and education commission (Jan 84). Vice Chairman of kprp CC propaganda and education commission (SPK Jul 84)(SPK Sep 85).
NIN RIKO	Chairman of Stung Treng Province's Youth Association; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
NIN SAPHON, Ms	Vice Chairman of Takeo Province's Women's Association; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Vice Chairman of Takeo Provincial organization committee; Deputy from Takeo (Aug 83)
NONG ALAI, Ms	Chairman of Kompong Thom Province's Women's Association (Mar 82).
NONG NEANG	Director of the port of Kompong Som; Chairman of Kompong Som Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 80). see CHUM HORL
NU BENG, Dr	Minister of Health (Apr 80). Chairman of Kampuchean Red Cross (Jun 80). Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs (Feb 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Vice Chairman of National Assembly (Jul 81). Chairman of the Cultural and Social Affairs Commission of the National Assembly (Feb 82). Deputy from Ratanikiri

NU HAK	Second Secretary of PRK Embassy to SRV
NUCH THAN	Member of the Kampuchean Youth Association for National Salvation Executive Committee (Jan 79). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization (Aug 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). General Director of rubber plantations (SPK Jan 85).
NUON MENG	Chairman of Baribo District People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 84).
NUON PHENG	Secretary of Prey Veng Province's Party Committee (Mar 82).
NUON PHOT	Chef de Cabinet of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Jun 81)(Jan 82).
NUON SARET	KNUFNS CC member (Sep 79). Phnom Penh KNUFNS Committee Chairman. Deputy Minister of Industry (Mar 80)(May 81)(Feb 82). Acting Industry Minister (Feb 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections; Vice Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; Chairman of Phnom Penh KUFNCD Committee (May 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Deputy Minister of Agriculture (SPK Aug 82).
(NUT KIMLAY) or (NUT BUNLAY)	Chief of Organization Department of Kampuchean Women's Union; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Women's Association.
NUT SAVOEUN, Dr	Deputy Chief of Health Ministry's Medicine Department (Dec 79). Deputy Minister of Health (Sep 80)(Jan 82)(Jan 86).
NUT SEM	Chief of Kompong Chhnang Province's Education Service; member of Kompong Chhnang Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee and KUFNCD Committee; member in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

OENG HOKLI	Member of Kompong Cham Province's KUFNCD committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
OK SAMPRATHNA	PRK Consul to Ho Chi Minh city (VNA Oct 79).
OK SAROEUN,Dr	Cadre of Health Ministry; member of Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association (Dec 79). Director of 7 January Hospital (Jan 80).
OM YUN, Ms	Chairman of Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts Women's Association (Mar 82).
OP SAODA (SISAODA)	Acting Head of Foreign Ministry's Afro-Asian Department (SPK Sep 84) (alternate spelling from radio)

PAN CHHAI	Chairman of Battambang Province's Mongkolborei District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
(PANG SOVAN)	Representative of Kandal Province People's Revolutionary Committee Chairman (Jun 80).
PAV HAMPHAN	Acting Chef de Cabinet of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Jan 82). Vice Chairman of KPRP CC Propaganda and Education Commission (SPK Jul 84)(Oct 85).
PECH SOKHEN	Chairman of Pursat Province's Youth Association; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
PEN NAVUT	Professor. Vice Chairman of PRK-USSR Friendship Association (SPK Dec 79)(SPK Feb 86). Assistant to Minister of Education (Apr 80). Chairman of Phnom Penh KNUFNS committee; Chairman of Adult Education Department (Oct 79). Deputy Minister of Education (Sep 80)(May 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Minister of Education (Jun 81)(Dec 85). Secretary General of the National Committee for Literacy and Supplementary Education (Sep 81). Chairman of Kampuchean Committee for Scientific Research (SPK Dec 82). Alternate member of KPRP CC (Oct 85).
PEN PANHNHA	Deputy Director General of KAMPUCHEA (SPK Dec 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Deputy Editor of KAMPUCHEA (SPK Aug 82). Acting Editor in Chief of KAMPUCHEA (Sep 82).
PEN PAT	Deputy Minister of Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries (SPK Jun 85).
PEN SAROEUN	Member of Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization CC, Deputy Chief of Young Pioneers Department (SPK Aug 82).
(PEN SARUN)	Of the Svay Rieng Provincial Military Command and Chairman of the Provincial Recruiting Committee (Feb 86)

PEN SOVAN	Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Committee Vice President, Minister of National Defense, Commander in Chief of the KPRAF (May 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections; KPRP General Secretary; member of KPRP CC, Political Bureau , and Secretariat (May 81). Chairman of Council of Ministers (Jun 81). PURGED Dec 81.
PEN VAT	Political Commissar (SPK Aug 79).
PEN YET	Chief of the Ancient Temples Preservation, Museum, and Tourism Department, Ministry of Information, Press, and Culture (May 80). General Secretary of National Olympic Committee (SPK Jun 83).
PENG PAT	Commander of Phnom Penh Municipal Forces (Mar 80). Chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal Military Committee (Sep 81). Infantry School Director (Sep 82).
PEOU LIDA	Alias of Mrs Sisowath Sovethivong Monivong
(PEOU MENG)	Director of "Liberation" cigarette factory in Phnom Penh (Mar 82).
PEOU SAMBAT	Director of Infantry School (Dec 80)(no longer). Member of the School Board (Apr 82).
(PEOU YOEUN)	Chief of Planning Department of Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts (Jun 80).
PEOU YOU LENG	Vice president of KNUFNS CC (Dec 79). DEAD 1980
PHAN NGUON	Head of Cambodian Civil Aviation Department (KPL Jul 85)(SPK Jan 86).
(PHAN SARIN)	Chef de Cabinet of KPRAF General Staff (Jan 82).
PHANG SARET	Ambassador to Hungary (SPK May 83). Ambassador to CSSR (Pravda Apr 84). Deputy Minister of Trade (SPK Mar 85)(SPK Nov 85). Deputy Minister of Home and Foreign Trade (SPK Jan 86).
PHAT PHANU	KNUFNS CC Member; Director of Central Pedagogical and Critique School (Mar 80). Director of Higher Pedagogical School (Feb 81). Vice Chairman of the National Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization Committee (Oct 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

PHENG SOPHARA, Ms — Art performer of Ministry of Information, Press, and Culture; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

PHI THACH — Chief of USSR and East Europe Department of Foreign Ministry (SPK Sep 82). Ambassador to GDR (Oct 84). Ambassador to Albania (SPK Mar 85).

PHLAOK PHAN — Cadre of Takeo Province's Propaganda and Education Department; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).

PHLEK PHIRUN, Mrs — Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Red Cross, Member of KNUFNS CC (Oct 79). Chairman of Kampuchean Red Cross (Jun 80)(SPK Jan 86). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Secretary General of National Assembly (Jul 81). Member of KUFNCD honorary presidium (Dec 81).

PHON PHEA — Vice Chairman of Kampot Province's trade union; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).

PHON SAROEUN — Commanding Officer of the Phnom Penh Military Command (Jan 82). Deputy Commander of Phnom Penh garrison (SPK Mar 84).

PHONG SARETH — see PHANG SARET

PHOUK CHHOEUN — Chef de Cabinet of the Disease Prevention and Cure Department, Ministry of Health (Aug 80).

PHOUK SAMOEUN — Director of Svay Rieng Province's political school; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of Svay Rieng People's Revolutionary Committee in charge of Mass Agitation Department (Aug 81). Chief of Propaganda and Education Department (Mar 82).

PHU YUNG — Chief of Ratanakiri Province's trade service; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).

PHUONG LAY — Chairman of Kandal Province's Military Committee (Oct 81).

PICH SOK — Chairman of Prey Veng Province's Peareang District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).

PICH SON, Ms — Chairman of Prey Veng Province's Women's Association; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

PICH TUMKRAVOEL	Chief of the Performing Arts Department, Ministry of information, Press, and Culture (May 80).
POL SAROEUN	Chairman of Takeo Province People's Revolutionary Committee; high ranking leading cadre of Takeo; candidate (elected) in May 81 general elections (May 81). Secretary of Takeo Provincial Party Committee (SPK Aug 81).
POUN PONLOE	Chairman of Kratie Province People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Deputy Minister of Trade (Mar 82).
PRACH SUN	Journalist; member of Intellectuals Association for National Salvation; KNUFNS CC Member (SPK Dec 78). Ambassador to Cuba (Aug 79). Ambassador to Grenada (SPK Mar 80). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (SPK Jun 82). Vice Chairman of the KPRP Foreign Relations Commission (Apr 83)(Oct 85).
PRAK HAM	Vice Chairman of Kompong Som Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Feb 86).
PRAK PHOEUN	Member of Svay Rieng Prov People's Revolutionary Committee, Member of the Prov military command (Feb 86).
PREAP PICHEY	Chairman of Kompong Cham Province People's Revolutionary Committee (May 81)(Jun 85). candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Kompong Cham Province Provisional Party Committee Secretary (Mar 82)(Jun 85).
PRUM BAYON	Chef de Cabinet of KAMPUCHEA (Dec 80).
PRUM BUNCHIN	In charge of Personnel and Labor Department, Ministry of Industry (Nov 79). Chef de Cabinet of Ministry of Industry (Aug 80). Represents Ministry of Industry (Feb 82).
PRUM DIN	Chief of Foreign Relations Department, Defense Ministry (Mar 80).
PRUM HOY, Ms	Chairman of Kompong Som Municipal Women's Association; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
PRUM IENG	Chief of Latin America and West Europe Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Nov 79). Chief of Kampuchean Information Office in Stockholm (SPK Jun 82). Defected in mid-82 (VODK 29 Oct 82).

(PRUM SAMEN)	Commander of 286th Division (Jan 83)(Apr 83).
PRUM SANGHENG	Counselor of PRK Embassy in Havana (SPK Sep 79). Charge d'Affaires to Cuba (Havana Oct 79).
PRUM THAN	Vice Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
PRUM THAV	Kompong Chhnang Provincial Forces Commander (Oct 79). Chairman of Combat Commission of KPRAF General staff (Dec 81). Deputy Chief of General Staff (Feb 82). Commander of 4th Military Region (Jan 85)(Jul 85). See HUL SAVOAN

RAN SAY	Chairman of Ratanakiri Provincial KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Chief of Ratanakiri Province's Propaganda and Education Department (Feb 82).
RI TEANG	Director of Kratie Provincial bank; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
RONG THORMMEAKAISAN	see RUNG PHLAMKESAN
ROS CHHIM	Member of Kompong Thom Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee.
ROS CHHUN	PRK Ambassador to GDR (Apr 80). Alternate member of KPRP CC (Oct 85). Secretary General of KUFNCD National Council replacing YOS POR (Jan 86 SPK).
ROS KAN, Ms	School teacher from Prey Veng Province; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of National Assembly.
ROS PANYI	Deputy Chief of Kampexim's Planning and Foreign Relations Department (SPK Nov 82).
ROS REN	Of the Ministry of Information, Press, and Culture (SPK Oct 79). Chief of Information and Culture Ministry's Mass Culture Department (SPK May 82).
ROS SAMAY	Secretary General of KNUFNS CC; Chairman of Kampuchean Aapso Committee (SPK Jan 79). Former Assistant Chief of Staff of Khmer Rouge Unit X. Member of Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Committee in charge of Ministry of Economy and Welfare; Chairman of Central Industrial Commission (May 79). Merely KNUFNS CC Member (Oct 79). Minister in Charge of Special Affairs, Religious Affairs, Buddhism, Drafting of the Constitution and Economic Relations with Foreign Countries (SPK Dec 79). Minister of Special Affairs (Apr 80). Chairman of Kampuchea's World Peace Council; Chairman of Religious Movement (Jun 80).
ROS SAVANNA	Acting Editor of Army Paper (SPK Sep 82). Director of Army Paper (Jan 83).
ROS SRENG	Chairman of Pursat Province's People's Revolutionary Committee (SPK May 79)(SPK Apr 80). High-ranking leading cadre of Pursat Province; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Secretary of Pursat Provincial Committee. see PRUM DIN

RUM PHOL	Commander of a unit of Kompong Cham Provincial Forces (SPK Sep 79).
RUNG PHLAMKESAN	Political Commissar of Koh Kong Province; high-ranking leading cadre of Koh Kong Province; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KPRP CC (May 81)(Oct 85). Chairman of Koh Kong Province's People's Revolutionary Committee; member of KUFNCD honorary presidium (Dec 81). Secretary of Koh Kong Provincial Party Committee (Feb 83)(Feb 86). Name corrected per KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Oct 85.

SA BUN	Minister of Social Affairs and Employment (Apr 80) Chairman of Social Affairs Committee (SPK Aug 80).
SAEUY THORMMEAKAISAN, Mrs	KNUFNS CC Member, cadre of Thai ethnic group (Sep 79). Chief of Koh Kong Province's Health Service; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
SALEH SEN	Member of Kampot Province's KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
SAM HIENG	Wife of HUN SEN (SPK Nov 84).
SAM NAM	In charge of Kandal Province's Social, Cultural, and Educational Affairs. Chief of Kandal Province's Education Service (Sep 80).
SAM PISIT	Secretary of Kompong Chhnang Municipal Party Committee; Chairman of Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Oct 85).
SAM SAMBAT	Deputy Director General of Kampuchea's import-export company (SPK Dec 81). Director General of KAMPEXIM (SPK Feb 82). Director of Kampuchean trade company (SPK May 83).
SAM SAN	Chairman of Kompong Speu Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Nov 79). see UDDAM MEANCHEY.
SAM SARIT	Chief of Kompong Cham's Health Service; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). alternate Member of KPRP CC, representative of rubber workers at 5th Party congress (Oct 85).
SAM SORSAEU	Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Trade Union for National Salvation (SPK Mar 80). Member of Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions standing committee (Apr 80).
SAM SUNDOEUN	Vice Chairman of Central Youth Association. Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization; Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal Revolutionary Youth Association. Candidate in May 81 general elections. Member of Phnom Penh Party Committee (Jul 82). Member of National Committee for Literacy and Supplementary Education (Sep 83). KPRP CC Member (Oct 85). Acting Chairman of KPRYU and Chairman of KYRA CC (Oct 85). Deputy from Phnom Penh.

SAM TANGSIN	Chairman of Koh Kong Province's Prey Nop District People's Revolutionary Committee; former Battalion Commander (SPK Mar 79).
SAMRIT HIENG	Vice Chairman of Kompong Speu Provincial KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
SAMRIT PECH	Member of Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, Chief of Prey Veng Agricultural Service (Nov 83).
SAPHON SIDAREY	Architect; KNUFNS CC member (Sep 79). Chief of Phnom Penh Information and Culture Service (Sep 79).
SAR KAPON	Chairman of Education Ministry's Trade Union (May 80) representative of Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association Chairman (Jan 81) Deputy Minister of Education (Apr 85).
SAR KHENG	PEN SOVAN's Personal Secretary and Spokesman (Apr 80). Deputy Chef de Cabinet of KPRP CC (Mar 82). Chef de Cabinet of KPRP CC (SPK Feb 84). Alternate KPRP CC Member (SPK Mar 85). KPRP CC Member (Oct 85).
SAR NOT	Member of Central Emulation Council Standing Committee (Jan 84) Deputy Director of the Council of State's Offices in Charge of Emulation Movement (Sep 85). Deputy Minister of the Council of Minister's Office (Feb 86).

SAU NHIEN	Chairman of Kandal Province's KUFNCD Committee (Oct 80).
SAU PHAN	Head of KNUFNS Office of Religious Affairs (Apr 80) represents Minister in Charge of Religious Affairs (Apr 80) Deputy Minister of Justice (Nov 80). Chef de Cabinet of the Ministries of Justice and Interior (Dec 80).
SAU SAMUT	Permanent Member of Svay Rieng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of Svay Rieng Provincial Party Committee (Mar 82). Vice Chairman of Svay Rieng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (May 84).
SAU SEREIMUNI	Chairman of Industry Ministry's Revolutionary Youth Association (Apr 82).
SAU SOKHAN	Director of '7 January' Hospital.
SAY CHHUM	Member of KPRP CC, Member of KPRP CC Control Commission, Secretary of Kompong Speu Province Provisional Party Committee (Oct 85).
SAY PHUTHANG	Chairman of Central Organization Commission (Apr 80). replaced by MEN SAM-AN (Oct 85). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Member of KPRP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat (May 81). Vice Chairman of Council of State (Jul 81)(Feb 86). KPRP CC political bureau member (Oct 85) Control Commission Chairman (Oct 85). Deputy from Phnom Penh.
SAY SIPHON	KFTU Vice Chairman (Aug 85) alternate member of KPRP CC (Oct 85).
SAY SOM	Chairman of Kandal Province's S'ang District People's Revolutionary Committee, candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81)
(SBAONG SARAT)	Chairman of Kompong Trabek District People's Revolutionary Committee, Prey Veng Province
(SBAONG SAM-AN)	Deputy Secretary of Kampuchean Central Youth Union's Provisional Committee (Jun 84).
SEK MOT	Member of Prey Veng Party Committee, Chief of Prey Veng Provincial Security Service (Apr 82).

SEK SARUN	Vice Chairman of Kampot Province's Kompong Trach District People's Revolutionary Committee. candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
SEK YEN	Director of Central Political School (source: U.S. embassy Bangkok).
(SI KU)	Commander of Kampot Provincial Forces (Jan 86).
SIENG KIMHUN	Deputy Chief of Foreign Ministry's USSR and East Europe Department (Feb 83).
SIENG SARAN	Assistant to Minister of Foreign Affairs (Feb 82) Secretary General of Committee for the Defense of Peace (Jan 82). Ambassador to SRV (May 82).
SIM KA	Chairman of Kompong Cham Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Oct 80). Member of KPRP CC (May 81)(Oct 85). Chairman of Committee for the Control of State Affairs (Jul 81). Member of KPRP CC Secretariat (Dec 82) Member of KPRP CC Control Commission (Oct 85).
SIM SAMEU, Ms	Chairman of Kompong Thom Province's Baray District Women's Association, candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
(SIN SIENGPAV)	Representative of KUFNCD Central Committee's Political School (Aug 81).
SIN SONG	Deputy Minister of Interior; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Secretary of National Assembly Legislative Commission (82). Minister of State Affairs Inspectorate (Jan 85)(Feb 86). Director of State Inspectorate (SPK Jan 86).
SIN VAN	Represents central agricultural commission (Sep 79). Chef de Cabinet of Agriculture Ministry (Dec 80).
SISOWATH SOVETHIVONG	KNUFNS CC Member (Sep 79). KUFNCD Central Committee Foreign Relations Department Chief. Member of KUFNCD National Council. Vice Chairman of Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association (Feb 83). see also PEOU LIDA
(SOEN VEANG)	Head of Battambang Provincial Information Service (Jan 84).

SO HAN	Vice Chairman of Kompong Thom Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (May 80). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Chairman of Kompong Thom Provincial Front Committee (Jun 84). Chairman of Kompong Thom Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Sep 84)(Oct 85). Secretary of Kompong Thom Provisional KPRP Committee (Oct 85).
SO KHUN	Chief of Hydrology, Meteorology and Energy Department, Ministry of Agriculture (Sep 81). Deputy Agriculture Minister (SPK Feb 86).
SOK AN	Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (May 82) Secretary General of Committee for the Defense of Peace (Feb 83) Head of Administrative Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Apr 85) Ambassador to India (Nov 85).
SOK EISAN	Secretary of Party Chapter No. 25, Deputy Minister of Industry (Jul 85).
SOK LIMKORN	Secretary General of Phnom Penh Municipal Front Committee; People's assessor at 22 Oct 81 trial of traitors (Oct 81).
(SOK LIMUT)	Chairman of Krakor District People's Revolutionary Committee (Jan 86).
SOK SA-EM	Svay Rieng Provincial Military Commander (Dec 82).
(SOK SAM-ENG)	Chairman Preah Vihear People's Revolutionary Committee and Deputy for Preah Vihear constituency (Feb 86).
SOK SAMNANG, Mrs	Member of Kompong Speu Provincial Women's Association standing committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
SOK SAROEUNG, Mrs	Head of T-4, T-6 and T-8 factories; member of Phnom Penh Municipal KNUFNS Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
SOK SEN	First PRK Consul General in Ho Chi Minh city (Oct 79). Representative (Sep 82) Vice Chairman (Apr 83) of KPRP CC Foreign Relations Commission. Deputy Head of Foreign Ministry's Mass Organization Department (Sep 84).
SOK SOPHAL	Chef de Cabinet of Ministry of Trade (Oct 82).

SOM CHANREN	Chairman of Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association Chapter Attached to Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Aug 81). Chief of Organization Department of Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Jan 83).
SOM CHEN	Chairman of Kampot Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Deputy Secretary of Kampot Provincial Party Committee (Jan 82)
SOM EM	Chief of Kompong Som City's Communications, Industry and Construction Service; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
SOM KIMSUOR, Mrs	Member of Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association (Mar 80), Deputy Director General of Voice of the Kampuchean People Radio Station (May 81). candidate in May 81 general elections, Kampot constituency. Member of National Assembly Cultural and Social Affairs Commission (Aug 83) Deputy Director of Radio-TV (Feb 84) Editor-in-Chief of Party Weekly PRACHEACHON (Sep 85) KPRP CC member (Oct 85). Vice Chairman of PRK-LPDR Friendship Association (Dec 85).
(SOM KOSAKHAN)	Chef de Cabinet of Ministry of Trade (Nov 81).
SOM SOPHA	Alternate member of KPRP CC (Oct 85). Deputy Secretary of Stung Treng Prov Provisional Party Committee, Member of Prov People's Revolutionary Committee (Feb 86).
SOT SARUN	Chairman of Takeo Province's Treang District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
SOY KEO	Chief of KPRAF General Staff (replaced by KOY BUNTHA); Deputy Minister of Defense (Aug 79)(Apr 81)(Mar 82)(Sep 85). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Member of KPRP Central Committee (May 81). not included in Oct 85 KPRP CC list.
(SOY RIN)	Member of Kompong Chhnang Prov Provisional Party Committee (Feb 86). see (KA RIN).
(SOY SAOM)	Chairman of Kandal Province's S'ang District People's Revolutionary Committee (Dec 83).

SOY SIPHON	Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal Trade Union, member of Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Standing Committee (Oct 81).
SREI SAN	Member of Kratie Provincial KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
SU SOKHOM	Kompong Cham Province's Kang Meas District People's Revolutionary Committee member; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
SUK NARIN, Ms	Cadre of Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
SUK SAMENG	Member of Preah Vihear Province's People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
SUM MEAN	Deputy Director General of SPK (Dec 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
SUM NHEAN	Chief of International Relations Department of Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions (Oct 81).
SUM SAT	Vice Chairman of Battambang Province's People's Revolutionary Committee (Sep 80). Acting Chairman (Aug 82). Deputy Permanent Secretary of Battambang Party Committee (Jun 85).
SUM VONG	Acting Deputy Chief of a department of Posts, Transport and Communications Ministry (Oct 84).
(SUN KOKNGI)	Chairman of Pharmaceutical Laboratory Committee (Sep 80).
SUN SAM-AT	Deputy Commander of Phnom Penh's 1st Brigade (Mar 79).
SUN THAI	Chairman of Kampot Province's Military Committee (Oct 80).
SUN THON	Military Attache to Laos (KPL Jan 84).
SUON PICH	Cadre of Party Central Committee office (Sep 84).
(SUON SOTHI)	Cadre of Council of Ministers Cabinet (Jan 85).
(SUOS SOPHAL)	Chairman of Kompong Som Trade Union.

SUOS SOPHAL	Chairman of Kompong Chhnang Province's Rolea P'ier District People's Revolutionary Committee. Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
SVAY SON	Chef de Cabinet of Central Organization Commission
SVAY SUON	Member of Kampot Province's People's Revolutionary Committee.
SVAY UN	Vice Chairman of Takeo Provincial KUFNCD Committee

TAL NAISIM	Deputy Director General of Foreign Trade Bank (SPK May 84).
TAN CHHANI, Ms	Chief of Trade Ministry's Foreign Trade Department (Aug 81).
(TAN LEAY)	Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Planning (Nov 81).
TANG SAROEM	Minister of Trade (Nov 79; Jun 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Minister for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Foreign Countries (SPK Mar 85).
(TAR VON)	Member of Kompong Speu Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (May 81).
TEA BANH	see TIE BANH
TENG ROEUN	Chairman of Kratie Province's Chhlong District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 elections (May 81).
TEP HEN	Represents Kampuchean Committee for Defense of Peace at UN Human Rights Commission 36th meeting in Geneva (Mar 80). Chief of Foreign Ministry's USSR and East Europe Department (Jan 85) Ambassador to SRV (Nov 85).
TEP NGON	Acting Deputy Chief of Department of Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Jan 83).
(TEP NITHA)	Deputy Chief of Propaganda and Education Department of Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association (Nov 82).
TEP PHO, Dr	Dean of School of Medicine and Pharmacy (Feb 81). see MI SAMEDI
TEP VONG, superior Bonze	Fourth Vice Chairman of KUFNCD CC (Sep 79). Chairman of Kampuchean Center of Asian Buddhists' Council for Peace (Mar 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Vice Chairman of National Assembly (Jul 81). Assembly Member for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey
THACH CHOV	Chief of Svay Rieng Province's Education Service; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
THACH PHEN	Chief of Agriculture Ministry's Fishery Department (Jan 84).

THACH SONG	Vice Chairman of Preah Vihear Province KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Chief of Preah Vihear Province's education service (Feb 82).
(THAI PHENG)	Represents Education Minister (Jan 80).
THAN CHAN	Chief of KPRAF Propaganda and Education Department (Mar 81). Chief of Defense Service (Mar 82). Acting Chief of KPRAF General Political Department (Sep 82). see KHAM CHAN
THAN HIN	First Secretary of Theam Chhuni, who is PRK Charge d'Affaires to India (Dec 80)
THANG BAI	Chairman of Stung Treng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 80) Secretary of Stung Treng Provincial Party Committee (Mar 80). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Member of KUFNCD honorary presidium (Dec 81).
(THANG REN)	Secretary of Ratanakiri Province's Ban Lung District Party Committee (Mar 80).
THANG SIM	Representative of ethnic groups (Sep 79). Chairman of Mondolkiri Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Dec 81).
THAO SARAN	Member of Prey Veng Province's Baphnum district People's Revolutionary Committee, candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
THAV NGOENG	KNUFNS CC Member, cadre of Brao ethnic group (Sep 79). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
THAV NGON	High-level leading cadre of Mondolkiri Province; candidate in May 81 general elections. Secretary of Mondolkiri Provincial Party Committee.
THEAM CHHUNI	Charge d'Affaires to India (Dec 80). Ambassador to India (Mar 83). Replaced by SOK AN in 1985.
THLANG SARUN	Chief of SPK Foreign Relations Department (Sep 82, KPL Jan 86).
THONG BORET	Chairman of Prey Veng Province's Military Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections. Secretary of Prey Veng Provincial Party Committee (Jun 82). Acting Chairman of Prey Veng People's Revolutionary Committee (Oct 82).

THONG CHAN	Member of Thai ethnic group. Deputy Minister of Trade. Candidate in May 81 general elections.
THONG EN	Director of Phnom Penh Municipality's Political School (early 1979).
THONG KHON	Vice President (Jan 84), Chairman (Jun 85) of Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee. Deputy Secretary of Phnom Penh Party Committee (Jun 85) alternate member of KPRP CC (Oct 85). Deputy Secretary of Phnom Penh Municipal Provisional Party Committee (Dec 85).
(THONG SATTRA)	Prey Veng Province's Commanding Officer (Jan 82). Commander (Apr 85). see THONG BORET
THUN HIN	Charge d'Affaires to India (Nov 82).
TI YAV	Vice Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Oct 79). Deputy Minister of Planning (Jan 82)(SPK Jan 86).
TIE BANH	Chief of KPRAF Training Department (Jan 80). Deputy Chief of KPRAF General Staff (Aug 80). Candidate in May 80 elections. Deputy Defense Minister in Charge of Aviation (Sep 82). Minister for Communications, Transport and Posts (Mar 85). Alternate member of KPRP CC (Apr 85)(Oct 85). Name corrected per KANGTOAP PADEVOAT Oct 85.
TIT NARIN, Ms	Cadre of Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
(TIT RIEM)	Deputy Chairman of Kompong Cham People's Revolutionary Committee (Sep 84).
TIT YAN	Chairman of Svay Rieng Province's Romeas Hek District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
TOCH CHHEANG	Member of Prey Veng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee in Charge of Agriculture (Chief of Agriculture Service))(Apr 82).
(TOCH KOEUN)	Deputy Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Information, Press and Culture (Nov 80).
TOK TI	Chief of KPRP External Relations Department (May 82).

TOP SAROM	Vice Chairman of Kompong Cham Provincial Military Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Deputy Commander of 2nd Military Region (Dec 85).
(TROK SAROEUN)	Deputy Chief of USSR and East Europe department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Apr 82).
(TU SARET)	Chief of Kandal Province's Health Service (Oct 80)
(TUCH SAM-AT)	Member of Kandal Provincial Party Committee, Chairman of Provincial Propaganda and Education Commission (Sep 83).
TUCH PHON	Chairman of Kandal Province's Kandal Stoeng District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
TUM SAMNANG	Deputy Chief of KPRAF General Logistics Department (Jan 82).
TUON EL	Member of Cham ethnic group. Cadre of Ministry of Social Affairs, member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

U YONG	Chief of Kompong Speu Province's Industry-Trade Service; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
UCH BORET	International Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Jan 82), Charge d'Affaires to USSR (Jun 84).
UCH PHANI	Acting Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Dec 79).
UCH SEDA, Ms	Chairman of Kompong Chhnang Province's Women's Association, candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
UDDAM MEANCHEY	Chairman of Kompong Speu Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
UK CHAP	Acting Chief of Press Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Oct 82).
UK BUNCHHOEUN	Minister of Justice (Jul 80)(SPK Jan 86). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
UK CHEA	Chief of Ancient Temples Preservation and Tourism Department, Ministry of Information and Culture (Oct 82).
(UK CHHAN)	Cadre of Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Sep 83).
UK PRATHNA	Chief of Propaganda Department, Central Propaganda and Education Commission (Sep 82).
UK SAN, Ms	Vice Chairman of Mondolkiri Province's Women's Association; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
UK SARI	Representative of Kampuchean lawyers (Jun 82).
UK SAVAT	Member of Party Committee and Chief of Information, Press and Culture Service of Kampot Province (Jan 82). Standing Member of Kampot Provincial Party Committee (Oct 85).
(UK SITHA/SOPHA)	Chairman of Kompong Trach District People's Revolutionary Committee (Dec 85).

UM BOT	Chief of National Defense Ministry's Cadre Organization Department (Mar 82).
UM KIMPHAN	Director of Central Teachers School (Nov 85).
UM MEAN	Permanent Member of KFTU Executive Committee (Mar 83).
UM OL	Member of Takeo Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee.
(UM SOM)	Deputy Director of KPRP CC's Central Political School.
UM SUM, VEN	Vice Chairman of Phnom Penh Municipal KUFNCD Committee (Dec 81). Member of KUFNCD honorary presidium (Dec 81). Dean of Bonzes in Phnom Penh
UN BIEN	Commanding Officer, 3rd Brigade; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
UN DARA	Director of Voice of Kampuchean People radio station; Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Journalists Association (Sep 79). Director General of VOKP (May 82). see VAN SUNHENG. Vice Chairman of Central Proselytization Commission.
UN DEN	Chief of KPRAF General Staff Training Department (Sep 81).
UN NOENG	Chairman of Kompong Thom Province's Baray District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Chairman of Stoung District People's Revolutionary Committee; National Assembly Deputy (Feb 84).
(UN SAMON)	Executive Director of Voice of Kampuchean People radio station (Feb 80).
UN SUN	Vice Chairman of Koh Kong Province's Prey Nop District People's Revolutionary Committee (Mar 79)
UNG PHAN	Head of KPRP President's Office, Minister attached to the Council of Ministers Office (Jun 81). Head of Council of Ministers Cabinet; permanent Vice Chairman of KPRP CC's Emulation Council (Apr 83). Vice Chairman of Committee for training administrative and legislative cadres (May 83).

UNG SAVAT	**Chairman of Prey Veng Province's KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).**
UNG SEAN	**Head of Foreign Ministry's Asia Department (SPK Jan 85).**

VAN NAY	Chief of Battambang Province's Security Service; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Acting Secretary of Battambang Provincial Party Committee (Aug 82).
VAN PHAN	Director of Kampot Province's junior high school; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
VAN SENGLI	Chief of National Language Department of VOKP radio station (Dec 80). Deputy Director General of VOKP (Sep 82). Deputy Director General of Radio-TV (Feb 84).
VAN SON	Member of KNUFNS CC (Mar 79). Leading cadre of Phnom Penh KNUFNS Committee (Jun 79).
VAN SUNHENG	Deputy Director General of Voice of Kampuchean People radio station (Sep 80). Director General of VOKP (Sep 81). Acting Director General of VOKP (Apr 82). Deputy Director of Radio-TV (Feb 84).
VANDI KA-ON	Secretary General of Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association (Sep 79). Deputy Secretary General of KNUFNS CC (May 81)(Feb 86). Candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Member of State Council (Jun 81)(Feb 86). Chairman of National Assembly's Legislative Commission (Feb 82). Vice Chairman of Kampuchean Committee for Defense of Peace (Dec 84).
VEN KAROM	Representative of Phnom Penh garrison (Nov 85).
VENG KHUN	Chairman of Preah Vihear Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Secretary of Preah Vihear Provincial Party Committee; National Assembly Deputy from Preah Vihear (Aug 83).
(VENG KHUON)	Secretary of Stung Treng Provisional Party Committee (Oct 85).
(VENG THAI)	Director of Phnom Penh Municipal Medical School (Aug 81).
VOEK PHENG	Head of a department of KPRP CC's Foreign Relations Commission (Apr 85).
VOK SIM	Chairman of Svay Rieng People's Revolutionary Committee (Apr 85).

VONG SAVAT	Member of Takeo Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee (Apr 82).
VONG SO	Chief of National Road Transportation Department (Sep 79).

YANG THI	Chief of the Department for Higher Education (SPK Jan 86).
YAY SOEY	Chief of Koh Kong Province's Propaganda and Education Department; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81). Delegate to Fifth KPRP Congress (Oct 85).
YEAN HUNLI, Ms	Chairman of Takeo Province's Women's Association (Aug 81). Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
YEM SARON	Chairman of Kompong Som Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee (Sep 79). see NONG NEANG, CHUM HORL
YEM YON	Member of Kandal Provincial Party Committee, Member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81). Vice Chairman (Dec 83), Chairman (Apr 85) of Kandal Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee. Secretary of Provincial Party Committee (Oct 85).
YI KHORN	Deputy Chef de Cabinet (Mar 80), Chef de Cabinet (Jul 81) Ministry of Information, Press and Culture.
YI THUON	Chief of Organization Department, Ministry of Information, Press and Culture (Jun 82).
YIM BUNTHOEUN	Deputy Commanding Officer of Pursat Provincial armed forces, Vice Chairman of Pursat Military Committee, candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
YIM PHIENG	Head of Production Solidarity Group of Baray commune, Peam Rou district, Prey Veng Province; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
YIM SUNHENG, Ms	Member of Kandal Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
YIM TANG	Commanding Officer of Takeo Provincial armed forces; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
YIM SUN	Chairman of Kampot Province's KUFNCD Committee; member of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).

YIN THIN	Chairman of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province's Svay Leu District People's Revolutionary Committee; candidate in May 81 general elections (May 81).
YIT KIMSENG, Dr	Chief of Health Ministry's Disease Prevention and Cure Department (Aug 79). Deputy Minister of Public Health (May 81). Candidate in May 81 general elections. Chairman of Kampuchean Committee for Defense of Peace (Mar 81). Minister of Health (Jul 81)(SPK Jan 86).
YOK KUN	Director of National Library (May 80). Chief of Fine Arts Department (Jun 80).
YOS POR	Secretary General of KNUFNS CC (Oct 79). Chairman of Kampuchea-USSR friendship Association (Dec 79). candidate in May 81 general elections. Secretary General of KUFNCD National Council (Dec 81).
YOS SON	Chief of America and Western Europe department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Feb 83). head of press department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Sep 84). Member of KPRP CC (Oct 85). Vice Chairman of foreign relations commission (SPK Jan 86).
(YU MONI)	Member of Svay Rieng district Party Committee (Feb 86).

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Southeast Asia Report

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HAWKE DISCUSSES TALKS WITH REAGAN, LIBYAN STAND

BK181042 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 18 Apr 86

[From the "International Report" program presented by (Bernadette Skiews)]

[Text] The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, has ended talks with the United States President, Mr Ronald Reagan. At a news conference after those talks, the issue of the United States action in Libya dominated the questioning. The American administration described Australia's response to the issue as strongly supportive after the meeting, but at his news conference in Washington, Mr Hawke repeatedly refused to be drawn on why such a description would be used by the United States.

Earlier in the week, Mr Hawke said Australia stood ready to play any role required of it through the United Nations Security Council, but he later played down any prospects of Australia seeking a principal role as a mediator. Mr Hawke said he had been shown some very compelling evidence of Libyan terrorist activity during his visit to Washington and he said he urged President Reagan to make that evidence public.

Mr Hawke spoke to our reporter, (Heather Hewitt), who asked him why he refused to be drawn and why the U.S. action was justified.

[Begin recording] [Hawke] Well, that is your interpretation. What I have said is I am not going to get into the business of--I put it as a squalid option of saying where am I on some support meter. I and Bill Hayden from the beginning, on Tuesday of this week, have tried to analyze the situation on the basis of trying to point to where we go in the future, what could happen in the future. And we have the position where some have interpreted or chosen to interpret one way, others in the opposite. I am not going to get into that option. We have said that force in international relations is not acceptable, particularly the use of terrorism, and that the essential conditions for bringing an end to this conflict is the repudiation by Libya of the direction, export, or control of terrorism against innocent civilians; and on that basis in the United Nations we have tried to point to possible ways in the future for a resolution of this mattter. Now, that is what we are going to continue to do. You can try as much as you like at saying will you use a word or not a word. That is, as I say, a squalid exercise.

[Hewitt] Yet, the United States Administration is describing Australia's response as strongly supportive and that is the way it is being reported in the media here. Does that concern you at all?

[Hawke] I am not concerned about interpretations that are put on. There has been an opposite interpretation by Mr Howard, as I have said, different interpretations by other people. What I am about is to state the position. We have done it consistently in Canberra, in New York, and in Washington.

[Hewitt] Why do you think the administration would be making that description, though?

[Hawke] You would have to ask the administration.

[Hewitt] Well, do you think the United States' action has done anything to stop international terrorism?

[Hawke] Well, I think it should have made clear to those who are involved in it that as far as the United States is concerned, their patience is not unlimited. I mean they have taken a clear stand there. There is some evidence of distinction to the point of fighting amongst elements of the armed forces in Libya. It might involve some undermining of al-Qadhdhafi's position. I don't know. But, again, I am not really going to get into that speculation. My job as prime minister, and Bill Hayden's job as foreign minister, is to try and use our best endeavors, particularly through our membership of the Security Council, to try and find a way in which there can be some negotiation or its equivalent in this manner.

[Hewitt] Has there been any response to your call for the United States to publicise its evidence concerning Libyan terrorist activities?

[Hawke] No, no positive response. I have put the case. I acknowledge and accept that the United States has to make its decision in the light of the obvious advantages that there would be in the publication of this evidence against, on the other hand, their concern about the exposure of their intelligence capacity. It would be presumptuous for me to tell them what they ought to do. That is ultimately their decision. What I can do, as a concerned person, is to point to what I consider would be the advantages of publication.

[Hewitt] What are those advantages?

[Hawke] Well, it is clearly those who are saying that this is a fabrication, it is not authentic, and that it cannot be compelling. All I can say is I have seen the evidence. I have had the briefing. I find the material authentic, I find it compelling. [end recording]

/12913
CSO: 4200/938

HAWKE SECURES THATCHER'S BACKING ON AGRICULTURE POLICY

BK221023 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, has won support for Australian trade initiatives at talks in London with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher. Mrs Thatcher has agreed that agriculture should be included in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations in September. She also indicated she would support the proposal at the summit of major industrialized nations in Tokyo next month.

Mr. Hawke [words indistinct] London that the British prime minister also shared Australia's view on the need to reform the European Community's common agricultural policy which subsidizes and protects [words indistinct].

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that with the support of the United States gained while he was in Washington last week, Mr Hawke now has strong backing of his view that agricultural subsidiers should be phased out. The next stage of Mr Hawke's trip takes him to Brussels where he will have trade discussions with officials of the European Community.

Before he left London, the prime minister said he did not expect to bring about immediate changes. He said the issue required persistent and consistent pressure, but he was pleased to have the basic support of Britain.

After his brief stop in Brussels he will go to Italy and Greece. The issue of South Africa was also prominent in Mr Hawke's discussions in London. He indicated that New Zealand's rugby players currently touring South Africa would not be permitted to play against Australia during next year's rugby world cup. Mr Hawke referred to the Gleneagles Agreement between Commonwealth countries which bans supporting contacts with South Africa. He said he understood the agreement to mean it would not be appropriate for Australia to play against the team in Australia which included players who had taken part in the South African tour.

Back home, the federal opposition leader, Mr Howard, has questioned Mr Hawke's interpretation of the Gleneagles Agreement. Mr Howard said the agreement should be upheld, but he was not certain that Mr Hawke's statement conforms with the terms of the document.

/12913
CSO: 4200/938

HAYDEN REGRETS POSTPONEMENT OF VISIT BY INDONESIAN

BK130725 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Indonesia has reacted angrily to a story in a Sydney daily newspaper about President Suharto's alleged business links by postponing the visit to Australia of a senior minister. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says the Indonesian Government is also reassessing its policy toward Australian journalists.

A detailed article in last Thursday's edition of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD alleged that President Suharto, his family, and friends had used their positions and links with the wealthy Chinese industrialists to amass a substantial family fortune. The claims have shocked and embarassed Indonesian leaders and Australian diplomats, and Foreign Affairs Department officials in Canberra have been working to minimize the damage to recently improved relations between the two countries.

Indonesia's Research and Technology Minister, Mr Yusuf Habibie, a close friend of President Suharto, suddenly postponed a five day visit to Australia due to begin today. Mr Habibie has been invited to Australia to inspect technology and meet senior ministers to discuss the possibility of joint cooperation between the two countries in defense and industrial projects. Indonesian authorities have given no reasons for the postponement, but AFP quotes senior Indonesian sources as saying it signals the extent of President Suharto's displeasure. The news agency says Information Ministry officials in Jakarta have been reexamining their attitude toward Australian journalists in view of the article and could not rule out new restrictions on their access to Indonesia.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, said he had been given no official reason for the postponement of Mr Habibie's visit. Mr Hayden said Canberra had worked very hard in the past three years to get Indonesian-Australian relations into a healthy and productive stage and regretted the postponement.

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CSO: 4200/938

BRIEFS

SUGAR DEAL WITH USSR--The Soviet Union will buy abut 150,000 tons of Australian sugar worth about $30 million [currency not specified]. The Minister of Trade, Mr Dawkins, told Parliament in Canberra that the sale should give rise to cautious optimism within the sugar industry. He said there was a dramatic rise in sugar prices from the low mark reached last year, adding that Australia and the Soviet Union were in the process of drawing up an umbrella agreement covering commodity sales. The sale of sugar comes on top of the recent wheat sale to the Soviet Union totaling some $500 million. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Apr 86 BK] /12913

INCREASE IN MIGRANT INTAKE--The federal government has confirmed that it will increase the intake of migrants in the next financial year. The Minister for Imigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr Hurford, told Parliament that 11,000 migrants would be taken in to bring the total for 1986-87 to 95,000. Next year's intake will include a new migrant category based on the current extended family program. This will include further extended family, such as nephews and nieces, and enable those without family to apply for entry. Refugee levels will be maintained at 12,000, reflecting a small decrease in the resettlement of Indochinese, particularly Vietnamese refugees and a small increase in refugees from Eastern Europe. For the two subsequent years the government has set indicative planning levels of 110,000 and 125,000 respectively. Mr Hurford said such intakes could represent the beginning of a possible gradual increase which may, with community support, return to historical intake levels of 160,000 or 170,000. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Apr 86 BK] /12913

INDUSTRY MINISTER RESIGNS--The Minister for Industry, Technology, and Commerce, Senator Button, has been forced to resign as a director of a company holding shares in Australia's largest industrial company, BHP [Broken Hill Proprietary Limited]. Senator Button, who is also government leader in the Senate, announced his decision in Canberra following talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke. The opposition earlier had claimed his directorship represented a potential conflict of interests. Senator Button was asked in Parliament whether he was a director of the Industrial Printing and Publicity Company which had more than 58,000 BHP shares at the time he was a member of a Cabinet subcommittee examining the proposed BHP takeover by the Bell Resources Group. He admitted being a trustee director of the company which manages the Labor Party's assets in Victoria, but said he was unaware of any BHP share holdings and rejected any suggestion of conflict of interests. However, after talking to the prime minister, Senator Button said he was resigning his

directorship because his position was open to gross misrepresentation. In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr Hawke faced an opposition censure motion over his failure to dismiss the Trade Minister, Mr Dawkins, for not declaring his mother's shareholding in the Bell group when he joined the Bell group cabinet takeover subcommittee. The censure motion was lost along party lines. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Apr 86 BK] /12913

AGRICULTURE POLICIES PROTESTED--Australia is to protest to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] about the dumping on world markets by the European Economic Community of its agricultural surplus products. The Treasurer, Mr Keating, said in London he would be raising the issue at the OECD's two day ministerial meeting beginning in Paris tomorrow. Speaking at a press conference he said the European Community's policy of subsidizing agricultural surpluses was damaging commercial crops around the world and making it difficult for developed and developing countries to trade. Mr Keating claimed that large-scale dumping was caused by the failure of European agricultural policy to adjust to the technological improvements in crop production. Australia last month accused the European Community of using secret subsidies on dairy exports to undermine the markets of Australian farmers. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Hayden, [words indistinct] was violating the principles of open-market trading despite always espousing them at other international [word indistinct]. Two European community commissioners postponed visits to Australia after Mr Hayden's comments and remarks also made by the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Apr 86 BK] /12913

TALKS TO GO AHEAD--Australian officials say they have received no indication that Indonesia may pull out of the next round of talks over a disputed section of border in the Timor Sea known as the Timor Gap. A spokesman for Department of Foreign Affairs in Canberra says officials are still expecting the talks next month between the two countries to go ahead. Some press reports have suggested the talks could be at risk because of the publication in an article in a Sydney newspaper alleging that the family of business associates of President Suharto had amassed great wealth through his political patronage. Indonesia has described the publication of the article as offensive and an insult and cancelled the visit to Australia by the Indonesian Minister for Science and Technology, Dr Habibie. The Indonesian Government also placed an indefinite ban on Australian journalists entering the country. Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent says the talks will be the eighth between Australia and Indonesia. Both sides have agreed to the concept of a joint development zone in the Timor Gap and negotiations have reached the stage of attempting to define and locate the zone. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4200/938

KAREN REBEL ARMY PERSONNEL, LOGISTICS DESCRIBED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 23 Mar 86 pp 41, 42

[Article by Ongat Rungchanchai, Bangkok Syndicate: "The War To Liberate Kothule: the Combat Capabilities of the Karens"]

[Text] The war of liberation has been going on for 4 decades now. The combat situation of the Karens is now becoming critical because of a variety of problems, including conflicts among the leaders, the poor economy and the capabilities of the army. These things all point out the difficulties in waging war and could lead to the collapse of the liberation movement.

The Karen Army and Combat Means

Many years ago, the Karen National Liberation Army gained a reputation as being a very strong army. At that time, it had nine divisions operating in various areas. But now, after a long struggle against the Burmese government, it has lost many of its secure bases and many Karen soldiers have been killed.

Today, the Kothule army has only six divisions left. These forces have been given the task of resisting encirclement on all fronts. The 7th Division under the command of Col Thin Mong is a highly efficient combat unit. In particular, the battalions commanded by Maj Tutu and Maj Chon are greatly feared by the Burmese forces. These two Karen officers have the courage and combat expertise to lead their forces to victory over the Burmese forces almost every time. They have never directed things from the rear but have always fought side by side with their troops. Today, these two officers play a great role in keeping up the morale of the Karen forces.

Maj Thunchai, age 54, the deputy commander of the 7th Division, who grew up on a farm and who has been in the army since he was 16, told us about responsibilities within the Karen liberation army. He said that responsibilities within each Karen division are as follows: the first chief of staff is responsible for personnel affairs, including promotions, discharges, transfers and recruitment. The second chief of staff is responsible for intelligence matters. The third chief of staff is responsible for operations, and the fourth chief of staff is the quartermaster.

As for weapons, a 52-year-old former merchant told us what he knew based on his many years of selling weapons to the Karen forces. He said that at the beginning of the war, most of the weapons used by the Karens were weapons that they had seized from the Burmese troops. But now, they purchase almost all their weapons. They purhcase them from various weapons dealers. Some are smuggled in from Laos and Cambodia. Some are purchased from remnant CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] forces in the northeast. Because after the CPT forces were suppressed, large numbers of weapons that had been used to fight the Thai government were hidden. It is these weapons that have been sold to the Karens. Besides this, some weapons are obtained from Malaysia and Singapore.

As soon as negotiations have been concluded and the weapons have been delivered, the weapons are distributed to the various divisions. Today, the Karen army has large numbers of modern weapons, including M-16s, SK-33s, NATO Sekase, AKs, M-60s, M-79s, 88-caliber light machine guns, 57-caliber recoilless rifles and 60 and 81 mm mortars.

Maj Thunchai discussed their need for more weapons. He said that "even though we have a large number of modern weapons, we always need more weapons. The Kothule army must increase the size of its forces. Thus, if any country would like to provide weapons to us, we will not refuse their aid. But if we have to purchase more weapons, we will do so based on our financial resources."

Karen Recruits Are Needed by the Army

Waging war requires a large number of men and so the Karen state has issued stipulations on drafting soldiers just like other countries. Cpt Winter, a communications officer with the 7th Division, said that the State of Kothule has stipulated that Karen youths must serve in the liberation army when they turn 18 years old.

Many Karen youths have joined the army voluntarily. Most of these have come from villages threatened by Burmese forces. Since December 1985, more than 300 Karen youths have voluntarily joined the liberation army. They understand the heavy burden of their people and want to get revenge on behalf of the Karen people, whom Burmese forces have treated savagely.

These new recruits will be sent to a secure base opposite Mae Sariang District in Thailand for 1 year of military training. Karen officers and nine foreigners--three Australians, four Americans and two Frenchmen--serve as instructors.

Police Maj Gen Kasem Saengmit, the commander of the Special Branch Police, once said that these foreigners must be deported because they came to Thailand in order to go work as mercenaries for the Karens.

After the recruits complete their military training, the instructors arrange for them to engage in actual combat against Burmese troops. The new Karen soldiers are sent to attack a Burmese base. Each soldier is given a Sekase rifle and five rounds of ammunition. Cpt Winter said that the purpose of this final phase of training is to test the morale and courage of the new Karen

soldiers, who must take over the burden of liberating the country in place of those soldiers who are discharged.

In the past, draftees had to serve in the army for 3 years. They were then discharged. But since the fall of the Mae Tawo checkpoint 2 years ago, draftees must serve for 7 years. If a Karen soldier wants to remain in the army after that, the army willingly gives him permission because it means that the army will retain the services of an experienced soldier, which strengthens the army.

Even though Karen soldiers are not paid a salary, the state pays them benefits of 50 baht a year and provides them with the necessities of life. However, the State of Kothule is now experiencing economic difficulties and so it does not have the money to take good care of the soldiers. Because of this, the standard of living of the soldiers is much worse than in the past.

Uthai Khun-uthok, a villager from Ban Mae Tan who knows about the Kothule army, said that "each Karen soldier is alloted two cans of rice a day. They eat only two meals a day. Their food is very simple, consisting of dried pepper, preserved fish or some spices. They eat with gusto. They are occasionally able to find some vegetables or fish. Their standard of living used to be much better than it is today."

As for clothing, the state provides them with two sets of uniforms a year. They are also given a blanket, socks, shoes, a raincoat and a jacket. The state also looks after their families so that the soldiers do not have to worry about their families.

The Loss of Mae Tawo Was an Expensive Lesson

The prolonged fighting shows that regardless of how many troops Burma sends to suppress the Karens, they cannot inflict total defeat on the Karen forces. Usually, the Burmese government conducts operations against the Karens only during the dry season. Every rainy season, the two sides pull back and the fighting stops.

But during 1984 and 1985, the Burmese concentrated forces at several points and the Karen forces had to pull back to the Thai border, particularly to the banks of the Salween River and the Moei River, which has a length of approximately 350 km.

Of all the battles, the Karen forces suffered their heaviest losses at the Mae Tawo checkpoint, which is located opposite Mae Sariang District and which is approximatley 35 km from Tha Song Yang District. The Mae Tawo chickpoint was a transit point for black market goods and a major souce of income for the Kothule government.

Besides being a very active transit point, Mae Tawo was ideal as a defensive location. In Burma, the terrain there is composed of high mountains, which made it difficult for the Burmese to launch attacks on a divisional scale.

However, the Burmese did launch an attack against the Karen forces there, which were commanded by Cpt Loedo. The Burmese routed the Karens in 1984 and seized control of Mae Tawo, which they have held ever since.

The fall of Mae Tawo to the Burmese was a severe blow to the state of Kothule, whose territory extends along the Thai border. It will be difficult for the Karens to retake Mae Tawo because the Karen forces stationed to the north along the Salween River cannot send troops to support the Karen forces operating in the south along the Moei River. This is because a Burmese division has established a base at Mae Tawo, which separates the two Karen forces. Because of this, in terms of military strategy, the Karens have become the underdog. The Karens themselves admit that the loss of Mae Tawo was an expensive lesson and that something must be done to remedy this.

The Mobuke Front, Resistance Will Continue

Even though the Burmese succeeded in seizing Mae Tawo, they have encountered strong resistance from the Karen forces along the Moei River at Mobuke, which is located opposite Tha Song Yang District. The two sides are still confronting each other today.

I had a chance to visit this combat front and learned that a Burmese battalion attacked Mobuke 2 years ago in the hope of inflicting a defeat on the Karens just like at Mae Tawo. But a Karen battalion under the command of Col Mong Mong, who was sent from main headquarters, made a courageous stand against the Burmese forces. The Karens had to prevent the Burmese from seizing Mobuke. Mobuke is an important checkpoint that earns a large income for the Karen state. The 1,000 rai of land there is rich in very valuable teak trees.

From the market at the Tha Song Yang district seat, which is also known as Mae Tan, we could clearly see the front lines of the two sides. This is because the Mae Tan market is only about 100 meters away on the opposite side of the Moei River. There is a hill covered with teak trees that stretches from the bank of the Moei River at Mae Tan to another point on the river approximately 4 km away. The Moei River forms a U-shaped curve here, and this is the location of the Karen Mobuke base.

The Burmese forces have dug trenches parallel to the Mobuke mountain ridge, with the distance between the trenches and the ridge being approximately 100 meters. Thus, standing near the trenches of the Border Patrol Police, who have established a base along the bank of the Moei river near the Mae Tan market, we could easily see the Burmese troops, who were on the other side of the Moei River. After shouting back and forth for awhile, a 27-year-old BPP official said:

"The Burmese send out reconnaissance patrols every day. And each time they check this point, because we are stationed right across from there. They usually shout across at the villagers and ask them what the BPP are doing and how large a force is based here. Because if only a few officials were here, they might take the opportunity to cross over into Thailand in order to attack the Karens at Mobuke from the rear."

We were also told that a few months ago, Burmese forces crossed into Thailand in order to attack the Karens at Mobuke from the rear. But as it turned out, a BPP platoon was stationed at the point where the Burmese forces crossed the Moei River, that is, at Ban Mae Ra. The BPP forces put up a fierce resistance, and after a short fight the Burmese forces had to retreat. However, in that clash, two Thai were killed and several were wounded.

As for the Karens at Mobuke, a former Karen soldier who was discharged recently said that long trenches have been dug. Bunkers have been built every 10 meters. Every bunker has an opening for firing and an ammunition storage pit. Thus, whenever the Burmese attack, the Karen soldiers will have enough ammunition to wage a long fight.

A squad of soldiers is assigned to each bunker, and they take turns standing guard day and night. We could see Karen soldiers moving about there. The area behind the bunkers slopes down to the Moei River, which the Karen soldiers use for bathing and cooking.

We were told that from their trenches, which are fairly close to each other, the soldiers on the two sides shout back and forth at each other. And every day, each side fires a few rounds at the enemy. Because of this, the Thai villagers at Ban Mae Tan have become used to the sound of gunfire. This fighting has been going on for 2 years now. Many people said that if they don't hear the sound of gunfire from Mobuke, they feel that something is amiss and immediately become irritable.

11943
CSO: 4207/200

MCA APPROVES REVISION OF PARTY CONSTITUTION

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 3 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "MCA Curtails President's Special Powers"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday [2 March]--Today the MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] extraordinary general assembly voted to accept a new party constitution that revokes a number of the president's special powers.

The draft revisions of the constitution submitted by Mr Tan Koon Swan, the MCA president, were supported by Datuk Lee Kim Sai, the secretary general, and Senator Ng Cheng Kiat.

The new constitution was approved by 2,424 of the 2,430 delegates to the assembly. Two of the delegates voted against it while four abstained.

Among members of the MCA leadership who attended the general assembly were Mr Mak Hon Kam and Datuk Tan Tiong Hong. Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, the former MCA vice president, however, did not attend the assembly.

Deputy Position Eliminated

Important changes in the new constitution include:

° The post of deputy president has been eliminated.

° The president's right to expel members from the MCA has been transferred to the Central Executive Committee.

° The Central Executive Committee has been made responsible for appointing all five members of the MCA Disciplinary Committee.

° The president may appoint only the secretary general, the honorary treasurer, the nationalism promotion secretary, seven members of the MCA Central Executive Committee, 10 members of the President's Council, the states relations chairman, and members of the "Past Leaders" Council.

° The president may only cancel an extraordinary general assembly with the approval of the MCA Central Executive Committee.

° Associate members may be accepted.

° The MCA Central Executive Committee, with the approval of one-third of its members, may direct the secretary general to convene an extraordinary congress.

° The number of delegates that may be sent by a district to the general assembly has been set at between 5 and 52 persons.

° Only 50 delegates may be sent by a branch to a district conference.

Mr Tan Kon Swan said the delegates approval of the draft constitution was a reflection of how MCA members feel about the efforts being made to strengthen the party.

He said the new party constitution was drafted by a committee consisting of a number of lawyers and senior party members.

"We also gave party members at lower levels of the organization the opportunity to recommend changes to the party constitution," he explained.

Regarding associate membership, Mr Tan said such membership was available only to Chinese.

"However, non-Chinese organizations may become associate members of the MCA," he added.

By having associate members, according to Mr Tan, the MCA feels it will be better able to obtain more support from groups who are authorized to help the party.

"Associate members also may be put forward as candidates representing the MCA for the Senate, the State Legislative Assemblies, and regional councils," he explained.

Earlier in his speech, Mr Tan said, "With this new party constitution, I hope the MCA can prevent any crisis from arising in the organization and become a more open, liberal, and democratic party."

6804
CSO: 4213/126

DAP'S VIEWS ON MCA'S INFLUENCE IN NATIONAL FRONT, COOPERATION WITH PAS

Kit Siang Challenges MCA

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 14 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] In a statement published today, Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], expressed doubt about MCA's influence and position in the National Front. He challenged the leadership of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] to hold a public debate about the above-mentioned issue in 11 states to be held twice a week for 5 weeks.

The DAP proposed that the first debate be held either on 8 or 9 March, with top leaders of both parties concerned as participants.

Lim indicated that MCA's Lee Kim Sai, Ling Liong Sik, and Tan Koon Swan should have the courage to accept DAP's challenge, if they really believe that their party has any influence or status within the government.

Lim, who is an MP representing Malacca Municipality, even suggested that MCA may choose any topics advantageous to its own interest. For example, the subject for the debate may be changed from "Does MCA have any influence or position in the government?" to "In its history, MCA has the least influence and position in the government."

Lim said that he would let MCA leaders choose between the two suggested topics, as long as it does not veer away from Lee Kim Sai's claim to the effect that "MCA has an influence and a position in the government."

Lim added that if MCA accepted the challenge, each side might send three leaders to discuss and draw up the procedures for the 11 debate sessions. The DAP would be represented by Lee Lim Thay, deputy secretary general; Dr Tan Seng Giaw, deputy chairman; and Tan Kheng Kah, national organizational secretary.

Lim Kit Siang proposed that both DAP and MCA form a preparatory committee for the debate, so that the public may listen and decide for themselves whether or not the MCA has influence and position in the government.

Lim on DAP-PAS Cooperation

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 14 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Lim Kit Siang said that if the ultimate goal of the Islamic Party [PAS] is to establish a Moslem country, his party, the Democratic Action Party [DAP] cannot have a long-range cooperation with it.

Lim told reporters today that DAP's cooperation with the Moslem party should be divided into two phases--short range and long range.

The DAP secretary general firmly opposed the transformation of Malaysia into a Moslem country.

He said: "On a short range cooperation, I hope that in the coming general election, we can offset the National Front's two-thirds majority in various assemblies and reduce the majority seats held by the ruling parties to the lowest possible number."

Lim admitted that his party and the PAS had some contact recently. He said: "The main purpose of the meetings between leaders of both parties is to exchange views on certain current issues and political and economic problems." He said that they hold identical views on poverty in the country and their opposition to corruption.

However, Lim said, the leaders of both parties hold divergent opinions on certain issues.

9300/12947
CSO: 4205/12

MCA REJECTS MEMBERSHIP OF NON-CHINESE INDIVIDUALS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 23 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Datuk Lee Kim Sai, secretary general of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], confirmed that in its meeting day before yesterday (20 Feb), MCA's Central Committee deliberated on whether non-Chinese individuals could be accepted as members and finally decided that the answer was in the negative.

Datuk Lee believes that in the event of a merger between MCA and the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], non-Chinese members of the GERAKAN would be regarded as "associate members" of the new political party, an arrangement which would definitely be unacceptable to the GERAKAN leadership. This is because an associate member has no right to representation nor voting rights.

Datuk Lee made these remarks for the benefit of reporters after officiating at an MCA election committee meeting held at the MCA headquarters today. He stated that the MCA Central Committee refuses to revise the party's statutes which would enable non-Chinese individuals to be acceptable as MCA members.

He said: "During the meeting day before yesterday, we simply did not bring up the suggestion for revising the party's constitution in order to enable non-Chinese persons to join our party. However, we did discuss whether they could be accepted as associate members. At any rate, our final decision was that MCA membership is restricted to ethnic-Chinese Malaysians only."

Asked whether at the present stage non-Chinese individuals may join MCA, he said: "Our party statutes will definitely not permit it."

"The draft amended statutes adopted by the Central Committee Meeting the other day do not allow non-Chinese to become MCA's associate members, either."

On the numerous difficulties to be faced in the process of MCA-GERAKAN merger, Datuk Lee said: "I also believe that GERAKAN will not accept its non-Chinese membership components to be regarded as mere associate members in the new party."

Asked about the time the MCA-GERAKAN Joint Council will hold another meeting, he said: "The GERAKAN side has done a lot of talking since our first meeting, so let's let them decide about the timing."

Asked whether GERAKAN Secretary General Kuok Shu Chen has contac'ed him to discuss the date for the next joint council meeting, Datuk Lee said: "We agreed on our first meeting not to hold our dialogues through the mass media."

9300/12947
CSO: 4205/12

MCA PLEDGES TO FULFILL CHINESE ASSOCIATIONS' ASPIRATIONS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 23 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] The Chinese-based Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] has no right to oppose the aspirations of Chinese associations, otherwise it is not qualified to represent the rights and interests of Chinese society.

MCA President Tan Koon Swan made this remark during an MCA Spring Festival gathering at Bukit Bharu last evening.

He said that since the Chinese associations' declaration represents the aspirations of the majority of the Chinese, it naturally also represents the views of MCA's basic membership. However, in order to realize the ideals embodied in the said declaration, closer cooperation and coordination between MCA and the Chinese mass organizations is still essential.

Tan indicated that MCA will not shirk from its responsibility, while Chinese society should also stand firmly on its ground, and both sides should distinguish their respective objectives and work with one another through cooperation and division of labor.

He pointed out that with the next general election coming up soon, everyone is worried about whether the MCA can emerge victorious. In his view, politically-savvy people should understand the current national situation. For example, unemployment is a world problem, so if a person casts his vote for an extremist opposition party, will our social and economic situation be improved or will our country and society turn more chaotic? All of us should learn from the happenings in the Middle East and the Philippines. These countries have plunged into chaos and their economy and politics are in turmoil, while the people are in a sad plight.

Tan Koon Swan frankly admitted that Chinese associations are facing dissatisfaction and problems in cultural, economic, and political matters. All these issues have piled up for a long period, and they cannot be resolved overnight, except by the cooperation and coordination between the MCA and Chinese associations.

He reaffirmed that the MCA will henceforth take the initiative in approaching Chinese society and in resolving the difficulties of its members.

Earlier, he expressed his pleasure over the presence of certain state assemblymen in last night's gathering, including Lim Yi Khim and Siao Siu Bee, an indication that they have relinquished their prejudices to return to MCA's fold.

Tan pointed out: "Let us forget our nightmare which has been going on for the past 20 months. We have now so many things that need to be done and we have no time to waste on meaningless bickerings."

9300/9435
CSO: 4205/13

MEMBERS OF CHINESE ASSOCIATIONS REFUSE TO SERVE AS MCA CANDIDATES

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 23 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The All-Malaysia Chinese Associations Human Rights Committee today issued a statement refuting a certain press report purporting that some of its members will act as MCA candidates in the forthcoming general election.

According to the press report, "it is quite possible that in the coming general election, the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] will dispatch several representatives of Chinese associations to run under the banner of the National Front." The report also added that "many MCA leaders, in reply to our reporter's question, did not deny that the party would possibly adopt such a strategy."

Now the All-Malaysia Chinese Associations, in order to maintain its impartial image toward any political party, has made a clarification reading as follows:

1. The All-Malaysia Chinese Associations Human Rights Committee, as the leading institution of the entire Chinese mass organizations, was founded for the purpose of implementing the "1985 All-Malaysia Chinese Associations Joint Statement." Based on this joint statement's principles and stance, the Human Rights Committee treats one and all equally without discrimination, and takes the initiative to hold discussions and dialogues with various political parties and lawful organizations about the complicated problems being faced by the people in an effort to solve them. Consequently, besides holding dialogues with members of the National Front, we also carry out dialogues with other political parties and lawful organizations.

2. During a dialogue on 19 February between representatives of our committee and the MCA, a certain MCA Central Committee member did mention about the possibility of our members acting as MCA candidates, but no discussion ensued nor any decision reached.

3. This matter was discussed at a Human Rights Committee's regular meeting on the evening of 20 February. The meeting unanimously resolved that: to hold strictly our impartiality toward all political parties, we reject any and all such suggestions.

9300/9435
CSO: 4205/13

PAUL LEONG ANNOUNCES HE WILL NOT RUN FOR PENANG CHIEF MINISTER

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 13 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong, deputy chairman of the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], indicated that he is not interested in running for the post of Penang chief minister in the coming general election. His announcement has repudiated all speculations about the possibility of his becoming the next chief minister in Penang.

According to a GERAKAN source, Datuk Paul Leong gave a group of party members in a meeting in Penang last week a number of reasons why he was not interested in the appointment.

One of the reasons is that GERAKAN Chairman Datuk Lim Keng Yaik had already promised the membership that the post of Penang chief minister must be held by a native son of Penang, a decision respected by Paul Leong.

Moreover, Paul Leong clearly understands that to the leaders of the GERAKAN in Penang, it would be a humiliation if the post were to be assigned to an outsider. He knows full well that as Penang's chief minister, he would not be welcome by the majority of the party members and the people over there.

Last week, GERAKAN's secretary general Kuok Shu-chen was quoted as saying that Minister Paul Leong, an MP representing the Taiping constituency, was considered by the party to become the next Penang chief minister on the grounds that he commands the respect of its membership and other member parties of the National Front.

Political observers believe that Paul Leong would be the best candidate for the next Penang chief minister, because the two factions within GERAKAN are still unable to reach an understanding as to who would be the best person to assume the coveted post.

According to report, one of the factions, which is headed by Tan Kim Hua, JP, chairman of the GERAKAN Penang Liaison Committee, hopes that Dr Koh Tsu Koon would succeed Dr Lim Chong Eu's post. The other faction, led by Datuk Koh Gak Kim, believes that Datuk Koh himself is the right candidate.

9300/12947
CSO: 4205/12

REASONS FOR FORMING SABAH CHINESE PARTY DISCLOSED

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 5 Mar 86 p 11

[Article by Daud Haji Awang: "Sabah Chinese Party Has Been Registered"]

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Tuesday [4 March]--Today Mr Francis Leong, a former member of the PBS [Sabah United Party] representing the Sembulan area in the State Legislative Assembly, officially announced the formation of the Sabah Chinese Party (PCS).

The idea of establishing this party, he said, grew from his dissatisfaction with and the rebuffs he suffered from the Sabah United Party (PBS) of which he had been a member.

The former fisheries and agriculture ministerial aide said his party had been registered officially on 28 February and was now prepared to face the coming state election.

At a press conference, he introduced Mr Bernard Chu Thau Hien, former member of the State Legislative Assembly representing the Sungai Subuga area, as vice president of the new party, Mr Jeffrey Chu Yee Ming (secretary general), Dr Charlie Cheng Chau Lap (Information Committee chairman), and Mr John Lim Yu Sin (party managing director).

Regrets About the PBS

Mr Leong and Mr Bernard Chu were two of the four members of the State Legislative Assembly who resigned from the PBS recently.

Mr Leong regretted that the PBS, which had been expected to represent the Sabah Chinese people, failed to act effectively.

Speaking during a press conference held at his home in Penampang near here, he said that while he was a member of the PBS, its leadership frequently ignored what he voiced.

"I was hurt. They acted as though I was not a member of the party leadership, and they often asked me to keep silent on matters involving the interests of the Chinese community. This made me discontented with the party," he said.

According to Mr Leong, now that the party has been registered, it would be good if it applied for membership in the National Front (BN).

Asked why he was in such a hurry to apply for membership in the BN when other parties, including the PBS, failed to become members, Mr Leong said:

"I believe the Chinese community can be represented effectively in Sabah, and the way to do this is through a party that really represents them and becomes a member of the BN."

Acting as president temporarily, Mr Leong said the party will form branches in the regions where there are Chinese voters such as in Sembulan, Api-Api, Likas, Kudat, Tanjung Papat, Sri Tanjung, Karamunting, Elopura, Sungai Sibuga, and possibly in Tenom, Petagas, and Balung.

6804
CSO: 4213/126

DAP OFFICIAL URGES EQUAL TREATMENT FOR NON-MALAYS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 23 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The deputy secretary general of the Democratic Action party [DAP], Lee Lam Thye, MP, urged the government to admit that in the realms of public and civil services, non-Malays are indeed discriminated against and to rectify this irregularity. Lee believes that if the problem is not quickly solved, it will lead to the worsening of ethnic polarization in our country and the destruction of our national unity in the long run.

He deplored the government's attitude of silence when dealing with public criticisms concerning the treatment of non-Malays in the field of public services. He said the government should not pretend ignorance about this serious problem or take a nonchalant attitude about it.

Lee Lam Thye pointed out DAP's stand on this problem has always been firm and clearcut. This party has repeatedly urged the government to halt the trend of ethnic polarization in public and civil services, especially the appointment of heads and responsible persons in various departments, as well as the promotion of government officials. He criticized that for many years past, practically all levels of jobs in public services are monopolized by people representing one nationality. He said that the DAP has been seriously paying attention to this trend, because it has created feelings of dissatisfaction in the non-Malay communities. Too much emphasis and consideration has been given to a certain nationality when it comes to appointing and promoting public functionaries, and this can lower the professionalism of public services. Instead of using talents and the ability to deal with problems as criteria to hire and fire public functionaries, other factors are put into play, and this is a dangerous way of doing things. The high-ranking officials of public services institutions are responsible for carrying out all policies which affect the general public, and they should be well qualified to discharge their duties.

9300/9435
CSO: 4205/13

SENATOR KEE YONG WEE DISCUSSES IMPACT OF PAS STRATEGY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 24 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] The deputy minister of trade and industry, Senator Kee Yong Wee, pointed out that the effective strategy adopted by the Islamic Party [PAS] not only has won the gradual support of Malay society, but also produced a soothing impact on Chinese society, and this trend is likely to cause a serious threat to the National Front government.

He said that the long-range aggressive strategy currently being pursued by PAS includes the encouragement of more Moslem immigrants from foreign countries, the carrying-on of work without complaint and an exertion of effort to influence pervasively non-Moslems to be converted to Islamism and become Islamic adherents.

Kee Yong Wee disclosed that the third strategy and objective is to win more votes in the coming general election and eventually to grab political power and rule the country.

He pointed out that the presence of Islamic fanatics will gradually create instability and chaos to our country and society. Although Malay society has a common religious belief, yet machinations and blandishments by the PAS will cause a split between the moderates and extremists within Malay society. Furthermore, as PAS extends a friendly hand and says pleasant things to Chinese society, its strategy is beginning to take effect, and many Chinese cannot help being attracted by its views and promises. If this threat keeps developing, it will be a big challenge to the National Front and the Chinese community, in addition to being a trend toward disaster.

Mr. Kee said that the Islamic Party has stressed to the Chinese community that once it holds political power, the Chinese people will be treated equally without discrimination. This is a gross deception, because, according to PAS' constitution, only a male Islamic follower can be elected prime minister. As to its other promises, they cannot be fulfilled, either, as its "pleasant" sayings addressed to the Chinese are merely a political strategy to win support.

These remarks were made by Senator Kee Yong Wee at a political seminar where he spoke (in English) on the subject of "Political Trends in Our Country." The seminar was organized by the Negeri Sembilan MCA today.

Mr. Kee said that in the coming general election, member parties of the National Front will adopt a policy of moderation and join hand in hand to win the election, with social and racial harmony as their point of departure. He believes that in the coming general election the National Front members will fight shoulder to shoulder against their opponents, as attested by their recent remarks.

He said that in the wake of the success of MCA's reform movement, its new leadership will more openly adopt a responsive attitude in welcoming potential leaders to serve for the party and the country. And it is good to learn that the infighting within the Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] is now over, to be replaced by a new sense of unity. All these are favorable conditions for the National Front government to march further forward.

On the question of MCA-GERAKAN merger, Mr Kee said that leaders of both parties are continuing with their dialogues. As to whether the MCA will or will not be transformed into a multiracial political party, it is still premature to say one way or the other. Perhaps, after 50 years, Chinese society, Indian society and Malay society will remain as they are today, something we do not want to see. In the final analysis, the United Malay National Organization [UMNO] will remain a monoracial political party.

Touching on our economic situation, Mr Kee said that in 1982 our country's development in various fields was rapid, and everything was fine. After 1982, however, many developing countries, including Malaysia, was affected by the worldwide economic recession, resulting in the suspension or curtailment of our major projects. Add to this the steep drop in price of our primary products, and our national economy went from bad to worse, businesses were affected and unemployment became a serious problem. All this has some direct relation with the excessive immigrants from foreign countries.

He said that placed in such abnormal times, it is no wonder that many people turn to religion one after another in search of spiritual solace. Therefore, the outbreak of the bloody incident in Memali was understandable. Mr Kee said that during the bitter Japanese occupation period, he also saw the enthusiastic interest of the people in religion.

He finally said that although the situation in our country is not as stable as in the recent past, our present political stability is still much better than our neighboring countries.

9300/9435
CSO: 4205/13

MISUNDERSTANDING OF APPLICATION OF ISLAMIC VALUES VIEWED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 14 Mar 86 p 8

[Editorial: "The Concept of Applying Islamic Values"]

[Text] There has been much turmoil not only in the Muslim community itself but also in the non-Muslim community since the government launched efforts to apply Islamic values.

Even though the turmoil did not cancel any benefits that derived from these good efforts, they not only were partially successful but also perhaps some doubt was thrown on the government's true desires and on the concept of Islamic teachings themselves.

The guideline for the concept of applying Islamic values was aimed at making Muslims and the people of this country more dedicated, more honest and responsible, not only toward each other but also toward religion and the country.

The concept of applying Islamic values was in no way aimed at forcing non-Muslims to change their religions or beliefs but rather to create a harmonious Malaysian society, one in which people respected each other and learned more about their respective cultures and beliefs.

Perhaps the reactions of some members of the Islamic community caused the confusion about the application of Islamic values being a concept of force which usually erupts into opposition and quarreling.

The bloody affair in Memali, for instance, could be considered the height of turmoil about the concept of applying Islamic values, rather as it was applied in Iran. This could have led to misunderstandings within the non-Muslim community about this concept.

The BMF scandal, which involved several Muslims, also could have given a false impression about Muslims being unable as yet to turn individuals of the faith into people who were honest, dedicated, and responsible.

Actually, the concept of applying Islamic values can be interpreted very broadly, and its target or goal is also unlimited, like the Islamic concept of faith which has 70 rules.

Mutual respect between close neighbors, wanting to help those in difficulty, moreover, offering food and drink to hungry animals is also part of the manifestation of faith on the part of Muslims.

Conversely, extremism, enmity, distrust, and slander are rejected by Islam so these are not part of the concept as taught by Islam although some Muslims do not observe this.

Therefore, if much confusion or doubts still exist about efforts made toward applying Islamic values, they are due to nothing more than the failure of Islamic propagators, learned ulema, teachers, intellectuals, and the Islamic leaders themselves to provide non-Muslims with information on Islam.

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CSO: 4213/126

END TO FORCING NON-MOSLEMS TO TAKE ISLAMIC COURSES URGED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 16 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Lim Kit Siang, general secretary of the Democratic Action party [DAP], today urged Education Minister Datuk Abdullah Badawi to issue an instruction putting to an end the enforcement of non-Moslems to take Islamic courses.

In a statement issued today, Mr Lim, who is also leader of the opposition in Parliament, said that he has received complaints from a number of non-Moslem teacher trainees that they are being forced by certain Teacher Training Academies to take Islamic courses, otherwise their subsidies would be curtailed.

This incident has violated the constitutional right to freedom of religious beliefs and the promise by the prime minister to the effect that there would be no coercion in developing Islam and the Islamic values.

A case in point is the Teacher Training Academy in Kuala Trengganu, according to Mr Lim. There, teachers undergoing training are required to attend Islamic courses two or three times a year, each lasting two or three days, or a week. If they did not take part, their subsidies would be cut. Furthermore, these teachers were not given time and opportunity to pay homage to their own religion.

Mr Lim urged the education minister to instruct the Teacher Training Academy's dean and staff to halt forcing non-Moslem teacher trainees to take Islamic courses, otherwise he would consider bringing the case before the court to test the true meaning and value of the freedom of religious beliefs as guaranteed by the constitution.

Mr Lim indicated that the Malaysian people must pay close attention to the current encroachment of the rights of non-Moslems. Some parents have discovered that their under-18-year-old children have been induced to leave their homes and parental supervision to be forcefully converted to Islamism.

Lim Kit Siang pointed out that on 4 February, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir indicated that functionaries entrusted with the implementation of Islamic-value must stop the use of brute force. It is clear that the dean

of the Teacher Training Academy in Kuala Trengganu has violated the prime minister's directive and that he ought to be dismissed forthwith.

The Democratic Action Party has been paying close attention to the erosion of the rights and freedom of non-Moslems to religious beliefs. Its central working committee plans to hold a meeting on 9 March to discuss this problem.

9300/12947
CSO: 4205/12

CCPIT PLEDGES TO NOMINATE MALAYSIAN AGENTS

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 7 Mar 86 p 13

[Article: "China Trade Promotion Council Pledges It Will Nominate Malaysian Agents"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 6 March--The China International Trade Promotion Council (CCPIT) pledged it would nominate Malaysian agents for marketing China's export items in direct trade with Malaysia.

In the framework of a reciprocal visit to this country, the CCPIT was prepared to implement as soon as possible the agreement achieved during the visit of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad to China at the end of last year to avoid trading through third countries such as Hong Kong and Singapore.

Dr Nawawi Mat Awin, chairman of the Malaysian Malay-Chinese Boards of Trade Joint Council, said the pledge was made by Mr Guo Dongpo, chairman of the CCPIT delegation during a meeting held last night.

"We welcome the pledge and the readiness of the CCPIT to follow through on this matter, and we are convinced that the problem of using third countries for trade purposes will be even better resolved with the formation of the Sino-Malaysian Boards of Trade Council whose membership consists of the boards of trade of the two countries," he said.

Speaking to newsmen after a dinner meeting honoring the Chinese trade delegation held in a well-known hotel here last night, Dr Nawawi Mat Awin was certain the matter would be settled quickly since the government was deeply interested in it.

"The government fully supports this effort, and we shall request the government's assistance in eliminating any obstacles that might arise, including the question of import permits," he remarked.

Touching on the nomination of two agents in Singapore by the Guangdong Development Ltd Company, a company located in China's Guangdong Province, to conduct trade with businessmen here, he said this need not be of concern any longer.

"The CCPIT has pledged that this practice will be discontinued, and we welcome the guarantee. Both sides will try to keep this from happening again.

"The members of the delegation were interested in conducting direct trade, and the meetings that were held produced good results. I am convinced that both sides were sincere," he added.

There is no reason, he said, why trade must be handled by middlemen if both sides are capable of handling it directly because the latter way is more profitable and reduces costs of operation.

The nomination by China of two agents in Singapore early in January disconcerted Malaysian businessmen and the government because it was made impulsively right after the agreement on direct trade was achieved by the leaders of both countries during the visit of the prime minister in November.

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CSO: 4213/126

FUNDING FOR RURAL PROJECTS ANNOUNCED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Apr 86 p 3

[Text]

BUTTERWORTH, Fri. — The Government has allocated more than $18 billion for rural development projects under the Fifth Malaysia Plan (FMP), Agriculture Minister Anwar Ibrahim said today.

The amount, which accounted for more than 17 per cent of total development expenditure under the FMP, demonstrated the Government's continuing emphasis on rural development.

The efforts put in by the Government negated al'egations by certain quarters that it neglected people in the rural areas, he said when opening the Seberang Peral Tengah Integrated Kampung Project in Permatang Pasir near here.

Encik Anwar said the project was aimed at raising the living standard of villagers as well as ensuring that Government allocations reached the needy.

Objectives

Close rapport among all Ministries concerned was vital in ensuring the effectiveness of the project.

The various programmes in the integrated kampung project would be futile if the villagers failed to respond.

The Minister said they should work hard to reap the benefits as well as plan follow-up programmes to attain the project's objectives.

The programmes included freshwater fish and poultry rearing as well as planting of fruit trees to boost the income of participants.

Encik Anwar said although only three villages were involved in the project, other villages would continue receiving the usual assistance from the Government. — Bernama

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CSO: 4200/930

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS--The deputy secretary general of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], Lee Lam Thye, MP, today urged the government to take concrete action in speeding up the expulsion of Indonesian illegal immigrants, as a measure to ease the serious unemployment problem in our country. Lee Lam Thye pointed out that this is a most important move, because about 1 million Indonesian illegal immigrants are in our territory and causing a threat to our own people's job opportunities. He believes that if the government is sincere, it should launch the expulsion movement rightaway, which would provide many jobs to Malaysian workers who have been out of work or laid off. He said that next month DAP will introduce a bill to Parliament aimed at stringently checking the infiltration of illegal immigrants, because not only do they affect local workers' opportunities to earn a living, but also cause a threat to our national security and public order. Mr Lee also urged construction contractors and estate administrations to support all measures aimed at doing away with illegal immigrants. He also proposed to the Labor Ministry to revise labor laws in order to improve the welfare and treatment of construction and estate laborers. [Text] [Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 Feb 86 p 3] 9300/9435

CSO: 4205/13

PAPER WEIGHS PROS, CONS OF U.S. LIBYA STRIKE

HK220159 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "What Happens When Dust Clears?"]

[Text] What happens when the dust settles from the American bombing strikes against Tripoli and Benghazi, an already jittery world will be asking.

The other big question is whether America is justified in using military might against Libya.

A number of New Zealanders will be aghast at the news of the bombing raids and the death and injury caused to civilians and foreign nationals. Death and injury imposed upon civilians is at the very heart of America's punitive action. Terrorism engineered or supported and boasted about by Libya's leader, Col Al-Qadhdhafi, kills plenty of innocent people and attempts to hold national hostage to real or threatened terror [words indistinct] to innocent travel has been trampled upon by terrorism. Col Al-Qadhdafi is seen as a dangerous man.

New Zealanders justifiably shocked and angry about the act of French state terrorism in the sinking of the Rainbow warrior have been given a glimpse of how Europeans and Americans feel about Libya's preparedness to use and to encourage terrorism against them. The car bombs, the exploding aircraft, the public places and embassies turned into a bloody shambles are a regular fact of death in the Mediterranean and Europe.

Critics of American action against Libya have to ask what else was to be done. Was a braggart who openly talked of the preparedness to use and support terrorism to be allowed to continue to act with impunity as a role model for other states and protest groups?

But then come the doubts. Libya is not alone in encouraging and using terrorism as a tool of stage policy. The American military action is not necessarily going to stop Libya using such a means to an end. In fact the raids may intensify Libya's resort to terror, and enhance Col Al-Qadhdafi in the eyes of alot of Arab groups. Bombing is a clumsy instrument which cannot surgically remove whatever feeds the training, planning and supply of terrorism. Lots of innocent people and property are hurt and demaged in the process.

Demands for proof of Libya's direct involvement in certain of the acts of terrorism cited as a trigger for the American response may be difficult to produce to courtroom standard. America will not want to expose its intelligence gathering capabilities yet protecting that information is going to allow critics to claim that America does not have such proof.

Other Arab states may feel obliged or be eager to support Col Al-Qadhdafi against the military intrusion of America.

The Soviet Union has cancelled talks which were to be a preliminary to the summit meeting of Mr Gorbachev and President Reagan, and has generally condemned the American attacks. So the raids on Libya can be seen to have caused a further rise in tension between the two superpowers. That adds to the risks for everybody.

States accept that they have a right to protect their citizens and property against attack. A superpower in particular has the means to assert that protection. Alot of people though will be asking if the use of such force was the right response, and if what America wants is always going to be what America will seek to get by any means.

Those same people should also be asking what their answer is to state use of terrorism and state support of terrorism.

Seeing the small population third world state of Libya as the victim of a superpower quite ignores what Libya has done and was threatening to do by use of violence.

People wishing to safely travel through the Mediterranean area and Europe would be more conscious of that consideration than people confortably staying at home in New Zealand.

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CSO: 4200/939

LANGE SAYS TALKS WITH FRANCE 'LONG PROCESS'

HK120410 Hong Kong AFP in English 0336 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Wellington, 12 April (AFP)--Negotiations underway between France and New Zealand to settle outstanding issues of the French bombing of the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior are likely to be "a long process," Prime Minister David Lange said Saturday. "The important thing is that we are now engaged in talking over the issues," Mr Lange said on national radio. "It is so important that we are not seen to have some sort of fragmented, piecemeal, limited focus" in the negotiations, he added.

The first indication that the two governments had started direct talks on issues raised by the Rainbow Warrior bombing last July came Friday from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who told French journalists the negotiations were underway.

The talks involved New Zealand diplomats in Paris and are the first since talks between senior officials from the two countries broke down in New York last year. Mr Lange hinted earlier Saturday that the main stumbling block to any agreement--France's demand that two French agents jailed for the bombing be returned home without precondition--might be resolved if they were moved to a military jail or detention in either France or one of its territories.

But he further indicated again that New Zealand would need "cast-iron guarantees" that the pair would not simply be set free on their return to French authorities, adding that he did "not think a resolution will be quick" on the matter.

Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur were jailed for ten years after pleading guilty to manslaughter and conspiracy charges for their part in the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior last 10 July in Auckland Harbour.

Mr Lange said his government was "conscious" of the merit of people serving jail sentences in their own countries "if only for the humanitarian aspects of the families of those people." Earlier this year he said the quickest way for his Labour Government to lose the next election was for the New Zealand media "to publish photos of that pair sunning themselves on the Cote d'Azure" before election day.

Mr Lange also denied suggestions that Associate Finance Minister Richard Prebble, who is to attend ministerial talks at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris next week, would be involved in any formal or informal talks with the French Government. "We are talking about a broad issue which Mr Prebble has no brief on at all," he said.

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CSO: 4200/939

POLL SHOWS NATIONAL PARTY AHEAD OF LABOR

HK170107 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] (NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION)--Support for the National Party is now slightly ahead of that for the government, according to the latest Heylen Eye Witness poll released last night. And new Opposition Leader Jim Bolger, has seen his support as preferred Prime Minister double, although he is still firmly in third position behind Prime Minister David Lange and former National leader Sir Robert Muldoon.

The poll, taken on Saturday, 10 days after Mr Bolger was elected Leader of the Opposition, showed support for national running at 48 percent, an increase of 4 percentage points. Labour's support had dropped two points to 47 percent. The poll had a margin of error of 3 percent. Support for the Democratic Party was steady at 4 percent. New Zealand Party support was rated negligible.

Mr Lange was clearly rated preferred Prime Minister, with 31 percent support--but 1 point down on the last poll. Sir Robert Muldoon--returned to the opposition's front bench in last week's reshuffle--attracted 19 percent support, up 3 points. Mr Bolger attracted 13 percent, up 7 points. Deposed National Leader Jim McLay polled 1 percent support, down from 3 percent last poll. Former National Party Cabinet Minister Derek Quigley rated 4 percent support, down from 5 percent.

The government received a 40 percent approval rating for its overall performance, down 1 point on the last poll. Approval figures for specific areas of government performance, with the previous poll's figures in brackets:

Economy 36 percent (35 percent); unemployment 32 (33); farming 30 (30); interest rates 19 (15); inflation 33 (35).

Asked how they viewed the future economic situation, two-thirds of those polled said they thought it would remain as it was, or get worse.

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CSO: 4200/939

NATIONAL PARTY'S BOLGER COMMENTS ON ENTRY OF NUCLEAR SHIPS

HK170105 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] (NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION)--A future National Government would allow nuclear armed and nuclear propelled warships into New Zealand ports, the leader of the opposition, Mr Bolger, said yesterday. Speaking at this post-caucus press conference, Mr Bolger said that, under National Party policy, nuclear-armed ships could visit New Zealand ports. He said the policy would also clearly allow nuclear-propelled ships to visit New Zealand ports.

Mr Bolger said National Party policy was to accept the international position of neither confirm nor deny how a vessel was powered or armed.

Asked whether that policy would allow nuclear-armed vessels into New Zealand ports, Mr Bolger said his party accepted they neither confirm nor deny policy of countries like the United States and Britain. He said nuclear armed ships could come into New Zeland. "That is the position New Zealand clearly has to adopt if we are going to remain within the Western alliance, much less remain within ANZUS," Mr Bolger said.

Commenting on nuclear-propelled ships, Mr Bolger said his party's policy would "clearly allow nuclear-propelled ships in." He said a future National Government would honour its ANZUS commitments. Mr Bolger said it was important New Zealand should remain an active member of the Western alliance. "What we've witnessed in recent months is New Zealand being forced out of that alliance by a series of events." Mr Bolger said he found it more than alarming New Zealand was not almost bereft of strong supporters and strong allies in the Western group of nations.

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LANGE CRITICIZES PLANS FOR RUGBY TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA

HK130454 Hong Kong AFP in English 0436 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Wellington, 13 April (AFP)--Prime Minister David Lange has denounced reported plans of rebel New Zealand rugby players to tour South Africa as "selfish," and "not good for rugby in New Zealand, nor for the country."

He was commenting on recent reports that up to 28 players from last year's New Zealand all black rugby team were to play a dozen matches, including four unofficial "tests," in South Africa in coming weeks.

Mr Lange said the "clandestine manner" in which the players had organised the tour meant they knew "full well" that what they had planned was not in the interest of their compatriots. "They are pursuing their own and not New Zealand's interests," he said in an interview with Radio New Zealand, adding, "you could not possibly see them as representatives of New Zealand."

The government had previously made clear its opposition to a rugby tour of South Africa, and an official all blacks tour of the country last year was cancelled after legal action.

Mr Lange said the tour was in the worst of taste, occuring at a time when heightened racial violence in South Africa was leading to hundreds of deaths.

Meanwhile, anti-apartheid groups in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch have promised to stage protest actions at provincial rugby matches Sunday.

Rugby players due to leave on their tour later in the day from Wellington and Christchurch can also expect pickets to greet them at the airports, the protesters said.

New Zealand Commonwealth Games Association Chairman Roy Dutton further warned that the proposed rebel tour would "place a cloud" over New Zealand participation in the Edinburgh Commonwealth games this year. Mr Dutton said that while he did "not expect drastic action" against New Zealand athletes because of the tour, much still depended on how the New Zealand Rugby Union and the New Zealand media reacted to it.

His association has already written to the Rugby Union pointing out the implications for New Zealand sport if a team of New Zealand rugby players toured South Africa, he said.

Radio New Zealand also broadcast comment from New Zealand Rugby Union Chairman Ces Blazey in London denying all knowledge of the rebel tour. It would be "a grave development for New Zealand rugby" if a large group of top players toured South Africa without official union permission to do so, Mr Blazey said.

Only seven all blacks have been given permission to go to South Africa for a series of four invitation matches.

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CSO: 4200/939

COLUMNIST FAULTS FOREIGN POLICY, TRADE TIES WITH U.S.

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Mar 86 p 5

[Slap in the Face column by Pleo Singoen: "Real Friends, False Friends"]

[Text] Why does Thailand follow a policy that makes it seem as if Thailand is the 52d state of the United States? The fact is that the Thai people are much more loyal as friends than are U.S. congressmen. Most Asians are loyal to their friends. As for Europeans and Americans, their loyalty usually depends on shared interests. Asians think one way while Westerners think another way. Thus, relations at the national level cannot be measured in the same terms.

Today, the enemy is at our border. Frankly, U.S. help has not saved us from the crises. Friendly relations with China were restored only 10 years ago. But China, which is an Asian country, is a much more trustworthy friend than the United States. Take the problem with the Vietnamese, Cambodians and Lao along the border, for example. If we did not have China to put pressure on the enemy, I don't know what would happen. What does China gain from associating with us? China even has a balance of trade deficit with us, which is not necessary for them. When we can't sell our rice or corn or don't have oil, we rush to China for help.

We export clothing, canned food, upland field crops and electric circuit boards to the United States. But instead of helping us as a long-time friend, the United States has implemented protectionist laws. And now it is asking permission to establish a "war reserve weapons stockpile" in Thailand, which is tantamount to inviting the enemy into the house again. As has been discussed before, in the present situation in the world, people should not be thinking about war. Rather, we are in a trade war. A tiny country like Thailand should not become the underling of the United States. We can't make any decision without first asking them for permission. And they are the ones who gain; we only lose.

Recently, when the Jews had problems with other Middle Eastern countries and a resolution condemning them was introduced in the United Nations, we clung to the United States and abstained. This is why countries in the Middle East are suspicious of us today. This has resulted in our suffering losses on the trade

policy front. The Middle East is a potential market for our goods. But we have not acted sincerely toward them. How can we expect the Arab groups to cooperate and trade with us?

The same is true for Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. Instead of taking this opportunity to trade with them, we have implemented a war policy and claimed that they don't have any money to purchase our goods. And so our sales have dried up. We have allowed others to take advantage of this situation and make huge profits. What is the reason for this? It's because we have followed a policy of smelling America's ass. Has that done us any good?

Inviting the United States to return is tantamount to increasing the pressure and ruining the atmosphere of "being friends with all sides," which has kept us safe until today. Remember, the one who is citing war as a factor is the one who is trying to start a war and who is waiting for the chance to profit from this factor.

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CSO: 4207/207

COLUMNIST SCORES U.S. FOR FARM ACT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Short Jab column by Noenfa Kindin: "The Greater the Pain, the More Difficult It Is To Speak"]

[Excerpts] Just as the Thai ambassador to the United States was appearing on the television program "Conversations on the Country's Problems" last Sunday, there were reports that the United Stated was preparing to announce world market rice prices equal to Thailand's rice prices.

Scholars have said that as a result of the Farm Act, Thailand will lose markets in Africa and the Middle East. And besides this, the Hong Kong market will be seriously affected, too. All we will be able to sell is a little jasmine rice. The problems that have arisen and that are now causing great suffering throughout the country will grow even worse. The farmers are already suffering because they can't sell their rice.

The United States is a huge country with vast wealth. It is a great power and has relatively few farmers. But the U.S. Congress and the president have sought ways to help the farmers there lower production costs and find new markets.

The ambassador was right when he said that the United States is not the world's policeman or Thailand's protector. Rather, it is a businessman or trade market that wants to protect itself and put pressure on its competitors. In the eyes of the United States, Thailand and ASEAN are trade competitors in the Free World. There are no "permanent friends."

The United States will do anything to protect its trade interests and bring currency into the country. It will not show any sympathy or mercy for Third-World countries. As for the help that the United States will continue to provide, it will probably provide this help to benefit certain people in the underdeveloped countries, people whom it considers to be "permanent underlings."

If we tell this unfeeling great power to stop interfering, I am afraid that we will be accused of siding with the Soviet Union. This is very troubling.

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STUDENTS, POLITICIANS, COMMENTATORS MOBILIZE ON FARM ACT

Government Prepares to Cope

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Apr 86 pp 1, 12, 10

[Unattributed report: "Prem Warns 'Uncle Sam' That the Farm Act Will Determine 'Friendship'"]

[Excerpts] The government has warned that the Thai people are watching to see what the United States will do to help solve the problems that will arise as a result of the Farm Act. There will definitely be strong protests if they set rice prices the same as ours without considering the facts. Commerce has alloted 1,680 million baht to purchase rice in the hope of pushing prices higher.

On the morning of 31 March at the Thai Khu Fa building, Government House, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, chaired a meeting of the economic cabinet. That afternoon, Mr Trairong Suwannakhiri, the spokesman attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, announced the results of the meeting.

Mr Trairong said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that, as is known, the president of the United States signed the Farm Act into law on 23 December 1985. This will be in effect from April 1986 until 1990. This law will affect the entire economic system and cause the prices of agricultural products, including rice, to fall. The incomes of the farmers will drop, and the demand for consumer goods in general will decline. This will affect the industrial sector. And what is important, foreign currency revenues will decline.

Mr Trairong said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government units began taking action on this even before this law was signed in order to help reduce the effects of this law. We have explained the effects that this will have on the Thai economy to U.S. administrative circles and members of the U.S. Congress. We have even expressed our dissatisfaction about export supports for agricultural products and this law to GATT and the International Food Organization.

"Thailand's actions have not achieved any clearcut results, particularly in trying to persuade the United States to set fair world market prices," said Mr Trairong.

Mr Trairong did say that results have been achieved concerning the actions of the administration in carrying out things based on the law. That is:

1. Based on this new law, the U.S. secretary of agriculture must require farmers to use half the support money obtained from the government to purchase rice from the government's stockpile for sale on the markets. But after Thailand took action on this, the secretary of agriculture and the United States decided not to require farmers to purchase rice from the government's stockpile. As a result, rice from the government's stockpile will not flood the markets.

2. The United States has promised that in the case of rice, surplus goods will not be used.

3. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has stipulated that U.S. farmers are to reduce the area under cultivation by 35 percent as compared with the average area for the past 5 years. But as compared with 1985-1986, the actual reduction will be only 10 percent. This is because during the past 5 years, some areas were cultivated extensively.

Mr Trairong said that in order to carry on efforts to reduce the effects of this law continuously and achieve real results, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a meeting with those concerned. Those at the meeting felt that to solve this problem, action must be taken both here and abroad. An on-going effort must be made to persuade the United States to stipulate "world market prices," and the activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture must be monitored closely. The U.S. secretary of agriculture must be persuaded to stipulate "world market prices" based on the quality of the rice. Prices should not be set at artifically low levels. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will serve as the coordinator.

Mr Trairong said that to solve the domestic rice problem, we must quickly sign a rice sales contract with Brazil and sell rice to them at a special low price. If the rice is sold at a loss, compensation can be paid from the rice sales profits accumulated by the rice accounting unit, Ministry of Commerce. The Ministry of Commerce must sign a contract to purchase the first shipment of crude oil from Iran based on the stipulated price formula. In return, Iran will purchase an additional 110,000 metric tons of rice. The Ministry of Commerce must transfer the oil purchase contract to the Petroleum Authority of Thailand at the price agreed on. However, the Petroleum Authority of Thailand must not suffer a loss. Besides this, rice prices are now being negotiated with Malaysia. An agreement must be reached as quickly as possible.

The government spokesman said that the public, inlcuding students, must be made to understand what is happening in order to prevent them from thinking that the government is not taking appropriate action and to prevent the situation from being distorted in ways that could affect political security. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs met with student leaders on 28 March 1986 and

informed them of the facts. The economic cabinet acknowledged this and approved taking this action.

Mr Trairong said that at the meeting of the economic ministers, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, said that it was the U.S. Congress, not the administration, that took the initiative in passing the Farm Act. But this law was promulgated even though Thailand is one of the closest allies of the United States.

"The Thai people are watching to see what the United States will do to help us. If the United States does not help us or does not provide adequate help, the Thai people will definitely take a different view of the United States."

Gen Prem said this to the U.S. assistant secretary of state through Mr Trairong. Mr Trairong said that the U.S. assistant secretary of state replied that he understood the meaning of this and that he would relay this to the U.S. administration.

On the afternoon of 31 March, Mr Suphasit Techatanon, a Social Action Party MP from Khon Kaen Province and an advisor to the minister of commerce, said that the advisors to the minister of commerce had held a meeting that morning in order to discuss the matter of depressed rice prices. They also discussed ways to counter the effects of the U.S. Farm Act.

Those at the meeting favored using 1,680 million baht from the rice reserve fund and the rice accounting unit of the Department of Foreign Trade to purchase milled rice, with the Department of Foreign Trade purchasing the rice. Approximately 250,000 tons could be purchased for export. This should help push up domestic paddy prices. As for the Farm Act, the United States has not yet announced rice prices and so those at the meeting could not reach an agreement on this problem.

Besides this, those at the meeting agreed with having Police Cpt Surat Osathanukhro, the minister of commerce, reach an agreement with the EEC on the tapioca problem. The advisors to the minister of commerce agreed to hold another meeting on this matter before Police Cpt Surat leaves to sign an agreement.

That same evening, Police Cpt Surat, the minister of commerce, talked with reporters about this. He said that having the Department of Foreign Trade purchase rice is one tool that we can use to push up paddy prices. That is better than not doing anything.

Mr Chiramit Chiamcharoenudomdi, an SAP MP from Sakon Nakhon Province and an advisor to the minister of commerce, said that at the beginning of the year, when Mr Koson Krairuk was still minister, 800,000 tons of rice were stockpiled. Some of that has been sold and so there are now 700,000 tons left. At the same time, the Department of Internal Trade has only 30,000 tons left even though the contract calls for exporting another 100,000 tons.

Mr Danai Dulalampha, the director-general of the Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, talked with reporters about the Farm Act. He said that we

have to wait until 11 April, which is when the United States will announce rice prices. He does not think that things will be very bad. Also, the two countries produce different varieties of rice.

Mr Danai said that on 28 March, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, sent a memorandum to Mr Gaston Sigur, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and asked him to pass the memorandum on to the U.S. secretaries of state and agriculture.

The director-general of the Economic Department also said that in setting prices, the United States should consider the facts. The fact is that our rice prices used to differ by about $60. But recently, they have differed by about $200 because of rice price guarantees and supports.

Mr Danai said that we have constantly sought support on this matter. The United States will not sell rice from its stockpile of 2 million tons. It will sell only what the farmers produce this year.

Reporters asked what action the other government units concerned have taken. Mr Danai said that we have done everything we can. All we can do now is wait for them to announce the prices. If the prices are close to ours, we will file a strong protest in order to express our displeasure at their disregard for the facts. As for what measures we will take, that cannot be disclosed, said Mr Danai in conclusion.

Chawalit, MPs Agree with Students

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 25 Mar 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Students Join Forces with Politicians To Oppose the Farm Act"]

[Text] Students are again taking action on the Farm Act. They met with Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the speaker of the House, on 24 March. Mr Uthai said that he will invite the U.S. speaker of the House to visit Thailand to learn the facts about this matter. MPs are beging to take resolute action. Preparations are being made to hold a debate at Sanam Luang on 29 March.

The speaker of the House praised the students for taking action on the Farm Act problem. Ten student representatives from 15 environmental protection groups, the National Student Federation of Thailand and the Federation of Rural Development Volunteers of Thailand and student representatives from Thammasat, Chulalongkorn, Mahidol and Chiang Mai universities came to see him and submitted a note on solving the problems resulting from this.

Mr Uthai told the students that rice is the life of Thailand. It's good to know that the U.S. government plans to help the Thai people. But it should not do anything that will have an adverse effect on an ally. If the United States feels that Thailand is a good friend, it must realize that its actions will suffocate us. An ally should not do such things.

"How can Thailand compete against the United States? We are already suffering great hardships even without such competition. The farmers are in pain, but they can't scream because they are numb," said Mr Uthai. He criticized the government for allowing the people to grow accustomed to feeling numb. This is wrong.

Mr Uthai said that the government should call in the U.S. ambassador to Thailand for discussions or send officials to discuss this matter with the president of the United States. This is much more important than negotiating to purchase weapons. If possible, Gen Prem should go and conduct negotiations in person.

The speaker of the House also disclosed that Mr Surat Osathanukhro, the minister of commerce, has announced that important members of the U.S. House of Representatives will visit Thailand. Students should collect data and submit it to these people so that they understand the problems that we are encountering.

Mr Uthai will send a note, in the name of the speaker of the House, to the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives in order to ask him to talk with the administration about stipulating measures to reduce the effect of this on Thailand. He will invite the U.S. speaker of the House to visit Thailand and learn the facts for himself.

After meeting with Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, the student representatives met with Mr Khlaeo Norapoti, an MP from Khon Kaen and the deputy leader of the Social Democracy Party. Mr Khlaeo said that the Social Democracy Party will sponsor a debate on the effects of the Farm Act at Sanam Luang on Saturday, 29 March. The party will invite MPs who have conducted negotiations with the United States on this issue, scholars, students and farmers to participate in the debate. The purpose is to exert pressure and mobilize people from all factions in order to solve this problem.

Mr Khlaeo said that Thailand should implement retaliatory measures against the United States. For example, we could stop buying American goods or use the refugee or drug problems to negotiate with the United States. That might achieve results.

Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the army chief of staff, expressed his opinion on student activities concerning the Farm Act. He said that the students are sincerely trying to help solve the country's problems. The students have a right to express their opinion in order to protect the nation's interests. However, Gen Chawalit said that Thailand must understand the needs of the United States. And the United States must find a way to reduce the effects on Thailand.

Socialists Seek Foreign Policy Changes

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Mar 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] At 1730 hours on 29 March, the Social Democracy Party opened a debate at Sanam Luang on the Farm Act and its effects on Thai farmers.

Approximately 2,000 people came to listen. Among those participating in the debate were Col Somkhit Sisangkhom, the leader of the Social Democracy Party, Mr Khlaeo Norapoti, a Social Democracy Party MP from Khon Kaen, and Mr Prem Malakun Na Ayuthaya, a Siam Democracy Party MP from Uttaradit Province.

Col Somkhit said that Thailand has been following the wrong path for a long time. Our foreign policy has been one of kowtowing to our great ally in exchange for help. He feels that this is a policy of prostituting ourselves. If we continue to use such a policy, the United States may ask to establish military bases here again. He called on Thailand's leaders to stop using this policy. We must rely on ourselves as much as possible, particularly with respect to the great powers.

Mr Sin Rasi, the spokesman for the Social Democracy Party, said that when parliament convenes, the Social Democracy Party will submit a motion to have the government stipulate definite measures on this matter. The party may also call on people from all groups and factions to come to parliament in order to emphasize that Thailand must wage a struggle. The government must implement a tougher foreign policy.

Mr Somkiet Tangkitwanit, the vice president for external affairs, Chulalongkorn University Studentbody Association, said that students are willing to serve as the activists and coordinate things with other groups in order to protect the country's interests in this matter. At the same time, the government must prepare to deal with the effect of this on other economic crops. He said that the students will serve as a pure force in carrying on activities. He invited people to come view an exhibit on the Farm Act at Thammasat University during the period 1-5 April.

Leaflets prepared by the Thai Nationalist Movement were distributed at the gathering. The leaflets stated that in the past, Thailand has failed to see the effects of foreign influence. For example, the United States has sent economic advisors and representatives from the World Bank to study Thailand's economic situation in order to have the Thai government implement economic and political policies in line with U.S. interests. The Thai government has allowed them to do this freely. The leaflets called on the people to support the movement of the students and laborers.

Mr Khlaeo said that Thai-U.S. relations have been based solely on interests. The Thai government should not expect to find a patron. Thailand is an agricultural country, but the United States bullies us. The United States claims to be our ally and the leader of the Free World and seems to think that it is the leader of Thailand, too. The Thai government must protest the Farm Act because the United States is violating the GATT. Thailand has had to bear the burden of caring for the refugees, a problem that stems from U.S. policy. But the United States has given Thailand very little help. What Thailand can do now is to boycott American goods such as soft drinks and to stop patronizing the American donut shops. Thailand has to pay royalties on each bottle and each donut.

Mr Prem said that he just returned from the United States on 27 March. He met with Thai students and other Thai living in the United States in order to

discuss this problem. The Thai there expressed their willingness to help inform and explain things to the American people. During his trip there this time, the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives gave him a flag flown at Congress and asked him to give it to the speaker of the Thai House of Representatives as an expression of their intention to help Thailand. At the same time, the chairman of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee told him that he does not know why Thailand didn't oppose this last year. This law was promulgated in December 1985. Mr Prem said that he blames the Thai bureaucracy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for this.

Mr Ubonsak Bualuangngam, the president of the Farmers Federation of Thailand, said that farmers still have 50-60 percent of the rice crop on hand. They have not been able to sell it because the merchants refuse to buy it. But the government refused to use money from the Farmer Welfare Fund to help the farmers as it said it would. Instead, it is using the money to help the state enterprises that have suffered losses, such as the State Railway of Thailand and the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand. During the past 6months, the government has spent 600-700 million baht to help these state enterprises. This is not fair to the farmers.

Student Leader on U.S. 'Exploitation'

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Bunthaen Tansuthepwirawong, the secretary general of the Student Federation of Thailand; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What is the condition of the student movement today?

[Answer] Since 1980-1981, the student movement has had very little life. But recently, students have begun to think about the problems again. I think that they see the need to join together and take an interest in the problems that have arisen in society. Because of this, I think that the student movement has begun to improve. This is because the problems in society are growing worse and worse. The students can see for themselves that nothing is improving. As a unit of society, students must unite and play a role in solving the problems.

However, students admit that they still feel estranged from the actual social situation. This is because the political situation or the educational situation within the universities pulls students in a different direction. Because of this, students in general know very little about what is actually happening in society today. But because of the various things that have happened recently, students must make an effort to understand what is happening and start playing a greater role. Students must quickly unite at both the intra- and inter-university levels.

[Question] You said that because of the situation, students must unite and start playing a greater role. To what were you referring?

[Answer] One thing is the country's current economic problems. The lives and property of the people lack security. This is particularly true for people

such as farmers and laborers who lack opportunities in society. It can be said that there is no security for these people in this society. We saw these problems more clearly after going out and talking with the people. And this has been an important factor in shaping the thinking of the students. This is pressing students to unite. This can be thought of as developing the students on another front.

[Question] Why have the students become concerned about the Farm Act? What do the students hope to gain by taking action on this issue?

[Answer] There are several things that can be said about this problem. Today, the farmers lack social guarantees, such as being able to sell their produce at suitable prices at a time when the organizations that provide public services are raising their prices. And there are many other problems that are making life difficult for the farmers. Problems from outside the country just exacerbate the plight of the farmers. The present situation is making paupers of everyone. The people concerned must take resolute action to solve the problems. Some of these problems are the result of actions taken by other countries, which want to profit from our resources. At the same time, they implement protectionist measures against Thai goods whenever they face competition.

Actually, Thailand's development strategy has been wrong ever since the implementation of the First National Economic and Social Development Plan. We have ignored agricultural development. National leaders have attached less and less importance to agriculture, with industrial development assuming greater importance. The hope has been that industrial development will help modernize the country and bring progress. Part of the pressure for this came from the United States during the period of field marshals Phibunsongkhram and Sarit Thanarat, former prime ministers. Because of this, Thailand became economically dependent on the developed countries, particularly the United States.

The first and second development plans focused on reducing imports in order to modernize the country. The third and fifth plans focused on increasing exports. Such policies put pressure on the underdeveloped countries. When there was a crisis, this had a great effect on these countries. Each country produced goods for export without consideration for outside market demand, meaning demand in the developed countries. As a result, there was more and more competition.

In particular, the United States, which formulated this policy, now has a huge trade deficit. The United States has focused on producing heavy industrial goods such as thermonuclear weapons, aircraft, machinery and war materials. The United States has had to invest huge sums in such heavy industries. Because of this, the U.S. economy is now experiencing problems.

The cost of living in the United States is very high as compared with that in the underdeveloped countries. Because of this, huge quantities of goods flow into the United States. The United States has had to implement a protectionist policy in order to compete with the underdeveloped countries . This shows how sincere the United States is toward its allies. Our leaders frequently say

that the United States is a great ally and that it is sincere toward us. But whenever they experience problems, they show no interest at all in what will happen to allies such as Thailand. The United States is interested only in its own survival.

As for the target of the student movement, we hope that the Thai government will take resolute action to solve the problems on all fronts. Simply mitigating the effects of the Farm Act is not enough. The government must take a broad look at the problems facing our country, including the problem of crop prices and its policies concerning the farmers. The government must consider whether its policies have really been aimed at solving these problems and bettering the lot of these people.

Coordinating things with the various democratic forces in order to play a role again is not really an objective. Rather, this will follow as a result of our actions. It is a by-product that will unite the various groups. They will become interested in the problems that have arisen and work together to solve these problems. They will have a broader view of things and not focus only on the problems that led to the movement. This will help mobilize all the people to participate in solving the country's problems.

[Question] You said that the United States is interested only in its own survival and does not care about its allies. What can be done to make everyone understand this? What role do students think that Thailand should play in associating with them?

[Answer] Actually, the people do not really know how the United States is exploiting Thailand. If we study the lessons of history, we can see that the United States--which everyone views as a great ally--has always been concerned about its own interests.

Recently, I met with the U.S. ambassador in order to submit a protest note. He said that there is no such thing as totally free trade. It's just a matter of whose trade is freer. This shows what the United States really thinks even though it is the United States that has espoused a free trade philosophy and spread this idea throughout the world. This has confused people in other countries, who wonder whether the United States really does favor free trade. But this remark clearly shows the real views of the United States. In trying to spread its economic influence around the world, it gives no thought to the survival of other countries, including countries such as Thailand, for which it professes great friendship.

The United States is ready to exploit poor countries that are unaware of the facts and that have been made to believe that the United States is a great friend, the world's policeman and the representative of freedom and democracy. But the truth is that the United States props up dictatorial governments in various countries in the hope of making profits in those countries. It waits for a chance to gain political and economic influence over these countries. The United States says that it is an ally. But they employ a variety of methods to gain as much profit as they can.

We have to promote understanding about what has happened and inform their people about the situation. We have to provide factual data to people in various circles. These data must be obtained from meeting with the people regularly. We hope that all factions will unite to solve the problems. This could begin with the people.

[Question] Do you hope that these activities will be a factor in reviving the student movement?

[Answer] Actually, students have been united during the past period. There were 18 student organizations and then 14 organizations. Now there is the Student Federation of Thailand. However, it seemed as if the students had stopped playing a role for a period. That depended on the situation.

Now, it can be seen that students from several institutions are again taking an interest in the problems that have arisen in society. Even though they are not playing as great a role as in the past, it is good that students are again taking an interest in and informing themselves about the problems. This is very important for reviving the student movement in the present complex situation.

[Question] You said that these activities will provide another opportunity to coordinate things with the various organizations that are working for society. How likely is this?

[Answer] If you have followed the political situation, you will have seen that during the past 2-3 years, the democratic forces have not played much of a role in society. They have not coordinated things in order to protect the interests of the people in general. I think that these activities will help bring about unity again. They will foster mutual understanding in order to protect the rights and interests of the people and preserve democracy.

This time, we are coordinating things with scholars, laborers and farmers. We have disseminated data to each group and obtained data from the various factions. That is, the various factions have exchanged data. We hope that the various groups will carry on activiites based on conditions within the groups. At the same time, we are coordinating things with these groups. We are also coordinating things with Primary Teachers Confederation of Thailand, which is planning to hold a conference in the near future. We will coordinate things and ask for their cooperation. Teachers can foster understanding among the people on a broad scale. This is because there are teachers everywhere. They can promote understanding among the children and people in the rural areas.

[Question] Besides coordinating things during this period, will there be long-term cooperation with these groups?

[Answer] We have not really discussed that. We have to summarize the lessons learned from these activities. We will have to discuss the question of whether the democratic forces will be able to play a role in protecting the interests of the people in these conditions. However, there must definitely be long-term cooperation.

[Question] Today, most groups are very quiet. What do students think about this and in what direction will things unfold?

[Answer] Because of today's poor economic situation, the people feel very oppressed. The people, who bear the brunt of this, will have to find a way to solve the problems. I think that this will be a factor in uniting the people.

The Farm Act, for example, will affect many people, including farmers, laborers and people in other circles, particularly the socially disadvantaged. Since we began taking action on this, we have received good cooperation from these people.

[Question] What do students hope to gain from this movement?

[Answer] First, we want students to understand and be aware of their role and play a part in solving the country's problems for the sake of the people. That is the first thing.

Second, we want the people to be aware of the problems now facing the country. It isn't enough to understand just the problems confronting us from abroad. People must be aware of what the people responsible are doing to solve the economic problems. We want the government to take resolute action to solve the "mouth and stomach" problems of the people.

Editorial Rejects U.S. Embassy Explanation

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 2 Apr 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The Harsh Words of Prem"]

[Text] U.S. officials claim that the Farm Act is being pushed by Congress, the legislative body, and not the administration. By making this claim, they are trying to reduce the administration's responsibility for this. But because the objective of this law is to help American farmers by guaranteeing rice prices using large sums of money, the United States will necessarily encounter great opposition from its allies. Each time the United States announces rice prices, there is a reaction in other countries and questions are raised about whether the United States is a real friend.

In such situations, the U.S. embassy, which is the representative of the American government and people, explains the attitude of the United States and talks about the quality of the friendship between the United States and the agricultural countries, especially those countries like Thailand that have placed great faith in the United States for more than 3 decades.

The government and people of Thailand have made gentle appeals as allies. This is what the Thai government has been doing. The sharpness of the appeals has been increased through the students and intellectuals. These two groups have been carrying on activities with a clear understanding of the duties of the U.S. Congress and administration, which must show concern for the lives of American farmers. But that does not mean that they have to implement measures to show the superiorty of the United States and enable the United States to do

whatever it wants without any sympathy at all for its allies or for poor and underdeveloped countries such as Thailand.

Today, the students, intellectuals and scholars, who are throwing barbs at the United States, are becoming more and more dissatisfied. The government of Gen Prem Tinsulanon still hopes that maintaining an attitude of making exchanges like friends will relax the United States and keep it from using the Farm Act as a weapon to destroy and seize Thailand's rice markets throughout the world. This is a rather weak attitude, and the United States will probably pay little attention to such pleas. This means that the United States and the American people are willing to put up with the dissatisfaction generated among the Thai people as expressed by the Thai government.

Because the rather weak political and diplomatic measures implemented by the government and Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been ignored, it made great sense for Gen Prem Tinsulanon to tell a U.S. assistant secretary of state that Thailand is prepared to implement resolute measures. And a director-general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Thailand will protest strongly. Thailand may be the "land of smiles and the words 'never mind,'" but that is only for Thailand's friends. But in the case of those "friends" who are prepared to kill their friends coldbloodedly, Thailand is ready to unite to show its hostility and retaliate in kind.

Columnist Urges Support of Students

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 29 Mar 86 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat Sunthonpraphat: "Oppose the Great Friend"]

[Text] I once wrote that people should keep an eye on our "great friend" the United States. Their foreign policy and their political, military and trade policies are all aimed at fostering the interests of the United States. The plight of others is secondary. When American politicians look at something, such as trade, they consider the profits to be made. They don't care what their people do as long as they make profits. They are ready to do anything if there are profits to be made.

As for the Farm Act, which people are beginning to oppose more resolutely, if the Thai and U.S. governments had sat down and discussed matters, things would probably not have gone this far. This has exposed the ineptness of the government and shown that it prefers to ignore the problems. It has not even taken resolute action on a problem that will affect more than 70 percent of the Thai people, that is, the farmers. The government simply toyed with the matter until the students, laborers, farmers and others had to take action themselves. The government should have taken action a long time ago. This concerns our interests. The farmers will suffer greatly.

This is a national problem. But the people concerned have sat by idly or taken action in stages. This is in line with the saying "before the peanuts are done, the sesame seed will burn." Things are being done too slowly. There have been reports about this for a long time. Today, economic newspapers are

discussing the problems, but few people in the government have paid any attention to this. They just ignore things.

It's good that the students have begun to oppose the Farm Act. They know what the facts are. This is an urgent matter. The units and organizations concerned should cooperate directly. In the name of the Newspaper Association of Thailand, I would like to express my great support for those who are opposing the Farm Act. This law will help American farmers export products to world markets. The U.S. government will provide great financial support to cut market prices and seize markets. It will also extend long-term credit to buyers. This will clearly exploit agricultural countries such as Thailand. This will have a particularly great effect on rice markets. Today, Thailand is the largest exporter of rice in the world. This will ruin Thai farmers. They will not be able to sell their rice. Or if they do sell their rice, they will have to accept great losses. The Farm Act has not gone into effect yet, but Thai farmers are already in dire straits. Rice prices are depressed, and no solution is in sight. And so when the Farm Act goes into effect, this will finish the farmers.

We must put up a struggle. The Thai people must take an interest in this and unite in order to show the United States that the implementation of the Farm Act will destroy Thailand. The United States should stop doing what is wrong. It supported Marcos, who ruled as a despot in the Philippines for more than 20 years. Finally, the Philippine people united and toppled Marcos. That should be a lesson to the United States.

It's time for the Thai people to unite and oppose our "great friend," who is trying to exploit us. If the United States does not care about us, let's not care about the United States.

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ARMY REPORTS 1985 COMBAT DEATHS BY SECTOR, SERVICE

Losses Up From 1984

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 22 Mar 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "King To Attend Funeral of 141 Heros"]

[Text] The king and queen will preside at the cremation of 141 people who sacrified their lives defending the country. This will be the 18th such funeral. It will be held on 26 March at Wat Phra Si. The army has revealed that most of these people were killed along the border fighting foreign troops. Losses from suppressing communist terrorists within the country declined to the lowest level ever.

At the army auditorium at 0930 hours on 21 March, in his capacity as assistant director of communist suppression activities and the person in charge of arranging the funeral for these people, Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, the assistant RTA CINC, told reporters that the funeral will begin on 25 March with a religious ceremony. At 1600 hours on 26 March, the king and queen will arrive to attend the ceremony just as in previous years.

Gen Akkhaphon said that this is the 18th such funeral. The funeral is being held for 141 people from the regional Internal Security Operations Commands who died while carrying out their duties. The 141 killed in action included 1 civilian official, 5 civilian volunteers, 41 thahan phran irregulars, 14 policemen, 72 soldiers, 7 sailors and 1 airman. Of these, 140 were Buddhists. The ceremony for these people will be held at Wat Phra Si Mahathatuwon Wihan in Bang Khen District. The other person killed was a Christian. Funeral services for him will be held in his home town in Phan Thong District, Lopburi Province.

"A total of 141 people were killed in 1985 as compared with 158 in 1984. It can be seen that the number of people killed decreased only slightly. Domestic terrorism has decreased and so why hasn't the number of combat deaths declined, too? People were killed in two sectors. Some were killed suppressing the communist terrorists within the country, and some were killed defending the border against incursions by foreign troops. In 1985, we lost only 38 people in suppressing the communist terrorists. Most of these, 26, were killed in the zone of responsibility of the 4th Army Area. A total of 103 men were

killed in clashes along the border. Of these, 96 were killed along the Cambodian border and 7 were killed along the Lao border," said Gen Akkhaphon to the reporters. He stressed that the number of casulties suffered along the border has continued to increase. For example, in 1983 we lost only 29 people in border clashes. The figure rose to 60 in 1984 and to 103 in 1985.

Gen Akkhaphon also said that this year, the ISOC will again receive good support from the private sector, the people and government units. Everyone knows that the purpose of holding this funeral is to eulogize these heros who gave their lives to defend the country and ensure that the people can have peace and happiness. Suitable preparations have been made. The ISOC will provide food and lodging for the relatives of those killed and pay their travel expenses. Each relative will also be given 1,000 baht to help pay expenses. Relatives and the general public are invited to attend the ceremony.

Thahan Phran Irregular Deaths

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 22 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A total of 141 people were killed in combat in 1985. These included 1 civilian official, 5 civilian volunteers, 41 thahan phran irregulars, 14 policemen, 32 soldiers, 7 sailors and 1 airman. Funeral ceremonies for 140 of these people will be held at Wat Phra Si Mahathatu. A Christian ceremony will be held for the remaining hero at the Christian cemetery in Phan Thong District, Lopburi Province.

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EDITORIAL VIEWS DEBT RESCHEDULING, AID TO STATE FIRMS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 15 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "A Correct Policy"]

[Text] Mr Bodi Chunnanon, the director of the Budget Bureau, said that Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, has not yet submitted the draft of the 1987 budget to the cabinet for discussion. It is felt that the amount alloted for servicing the foreign debt should be reviewed. Approximately 34.2 billion baht has been alloted for this. The prime minister feels that because it is necessary to spend money to develop the country's economy, some debts should be rescheduled in order to use that money to create jobs for the people.

It is thought that more than 10 billion baht in debt servicing payments can be rescheduled. Rescheduling these payments will not have an adverse effect on Thailand's debtors. Debtors will just have to pay more in interest. Creditors probably foresaw the problems that Thailand would encounter. The government can use the money that would have gone to service the debt to develop the nation's economy. The benefits of this are likely to outweigh the cost of the additional interest that will have to be paid.

The government is right in rescheduling the debts and using the money to develop the economy and create jobs for people. This action will be supported by the great majority of the people. The government has been trying to tighten its belt for several years. This has depressed the country's economy. The government has overreacted in trying to control expenditures, and this has had a serious effect on reviving the nation's economy.

The government's decision to spend money to build the economy and create jobs for the people will give new hope to the people and the private sector, which is waiting for a chance to invest and engage in trade following the national bank's decision to require the commercial banks to reduce interest rates. Even though interest rates are still rather high, merchants and investors believe that things are improving on other fronts. For example, lower oil prices will spur trade and investments. The 1987 budget will be only slightly higher than the 1986 budget and so it will be difficult to find money to compensate for the revenues lost. We ask only that the money be used for economic development. It should not be wasted on the state enterprises, which continue to lose money.

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LABOR DEPARTMENT STOPS WORKERS FROM GOING TO LIBYA

Numbers of Workers in Libya

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 16 Mar 86 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Thai Workers Stopped From Going to Libya"]

[Text] Mr Chamnan Photchana, the director-general of the Department of Labor, talked with reporters on 15 March about the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issuing a warning on sending Thai laborers to Libya. He said that even though Thailand and Libya do not have diplomatic relations, Libya is Thailand's second largest labor market in the Middle East and northern Africa. Laborers have been sent through South Korea and Malaysia.

Because of the tense situation between Libya and the United States, the government is worried about the safety of the 30,000 Thai laborers in Libya.

Situation Expected to Improve

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 16 Mar 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] The director-general of the Department of Labor said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been investigating matters for a month now and has informed the Department of Labor. It has asked that great caution be exercised in sending Thai laborers to Libya, because the situation there could become dangerous. The Department of Labor has, therefore, decided not to give permission to send additional Thai laborers to Libya at the present time.

However, the situation in Libya may improve in the next 1-2 weeks. Libya has guaranteed the safety of the Thai laborers there. But we should take precautions.

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BUNCHU DISPARAGES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC MOVES

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 22 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Bunchu Criticizes the Economic Plan, Says That Lowering Interest Rates and Oil Price Is Ineffective"]

[Text] Bunchu Rotchanasathian criticized the government sharply for failing to solve the economic problems. He said that lowering oil prices and interest rates will achieve nothing. If we are poor, we must do something to improve our lot. We can't just continue to wallow in poverty. He said that the economic plan is based on scraping by from day to day. We must fight the Farm Act implemented by the United States and not kowtow to them.

At 1000 hours on 21 March at the Impala Hotel, Mr Bunchu Rotchanasathian, the former deputy prime minister and former minister of finance, gave a special lecture entitled "How To Deal With the Economic Crisis" to members of the Samut Prakan Provincial Administrative Association. Mr Bunchu said that Thailand's economy is improving because of several variables. For example, oil prices and interest rates have declined. However, the economy will not improve if the government continues to make mistakes in trying to solve the economic problems.

Mr Bunchu said that lower oil prices cannot help the economy because the government's policies have been wrong. The policies have lacked unity and a clear focus. This is because the government is composed of several political parties. The policies lack targets, and there is a lack of cooperation in implementing the policies. Take exports, for example. Merchants here are competing among themselves.

Mr Bunchu said that the government has blamed the depressed world economy for everything instead of trying to solve the problems here. We have emphasized the trade deficit and tried to get Japan to buy more of our goods. We have constantly tried to cut expenditures and acted like a poor country. That is not the way to solve the economic problems.

Mr Bunchu said that today, no public or private sector unit is making an effort to find out what can be done to improve the country's economy. If we continue to act like a poor country, we will never be rich. When you are poor, you have to find a way to make money. We lack administrative ideas. The government has not given any thought to this.

Mr Bunchu also said that because of the depressed economic situation in the agricultural sector, the people have little purchasing power. As a result, government revenues, that is, tax revenues, have declined, too. There is not enough money to develop the country. The national budgets have been very austere, and we will probably have to make even deeper cuts. The nation's creditors will begin to control things because we will not be able to repay our debts on time. We will have to take new loans to repay the old ones. For example, the government was compelled to devalue the baht in the hope of promoting sales. But that was not possible because there are no free markets. Thus, our economy just got worse. Economically, we gained nothing.

Mr Bunchu cited lower oil prices as an example. Several factions feel that the profits from lower oil prices will be used to increase the expenditure budget. But the government has not acted honestly. The government has taken various loans in secret. While not illegal, this is not really proper. They have tried to sidestep the issue. Today, overdrafts from the account of the national bank total 30 billion baht. This money is not listed in the loan figures. This money has to be repaid quickly. It's possible that the revenues from lower oil prices will be used to repay this debt. Thus, the economy will not expand as it should.

Mr Bunchu said that people expected that lower oil prices would lead to greater investments. But that has not happened. This is because the Ministry of Finance opposes this. Mr Sommai does not want to use this money and so we will continue to have a depressed economy. All we can hope for is that things will not be as bad as last year.

Mr Bunchu said that our economic development plan is a trivial plan aimed at enabling us to scrap by from day to day. It calls for us to tighten our belts and live very simply. Because of this, the economy can't grow. We can't grow rich like others. We will just keep treading water. "In business, new economic power must be created. There must be opportunities to bargain. We must not humble oursleves or kowtow. We don't have to start pleading with them just because of the Farm Act. I would not humble myself. Instead, we have to fight back. As for being friends, we have to reach an understanding. The government does not know how to fight them. We are used to giving in to the United States and being their underling.

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SOMMAI BUDGET DEFICIT CONCERNS NOTED TO PREM

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 24 Mar 86 pp 7, 8

[Unattributed report: "Sommai Warns Prem That the Budget Must Be Controlled, Reveals That Treasury Reserves Deficit Is 35 Billion Baht"]

[Text] Sommai remains inflexible about the country's monetary situation. He sent a note to the prime minister asking him not to allow the budget deficit to exceed 3.5 percent of the GNP. He said that this should be reduced to just 2 percent by 1991 to keep the country out of trouble. The latest figures show that the treasury reserves deficit is 35 billion baht. The deficit will be 34 billion baht next year. There are treasury notes of 7 billion baht. Taking loans is deceptive.

A news report from the Ministry of Finance informed NAEO NA that the Ministry of Finance has submitted a note to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, on preparing the budget in coming years now that the 1987 budget has been approved by the cabinet. The note stated that beginning in 1987, loans to cover the budget deficit should not exceed 3.5 percent of the GNP. For next year, the amount should not exceed 45 billion baht. This stipulation is aimed at preventing the government from having to borrow so much money that the country's financial position collapses.

Mr Sommai Huntrakun, the minister of finance, said that setting the limit at 3.5 percent of the GNP will not improve the country's financial position. All it will do is keep things from getting worse. The budget deficit should be reduced even more. His target is to reduce the deficit to 2 percent by fiscal 1991.

The Ministry of Finance also reported that in fiscal 1986, although the tax system was revised, revenues were still 19.9 billion baht below the target. Thus, it has been necessary to reschedule domestic and foreign debts totaling 4.1 billion baht and cut budget expenditures by 2.25 billion baht. After rescheduling the debt, the net expenditure budget is only 211.65 billion baht. An additional 3 billion baht in revenues from oil price adjustments has been requested for the remaining 6 months of the fiscal year. As for adjusting oil prices, if the tax rate remains the same, it means that revenues from this will increase 6 billion baht during the next fiscal year. The Ministry of

Finance wants to use this money to improve the country's monetary position. It does not want to use the money to increase government expenditures.

At the same time, the Budget Bureau submitted a report to the prime minister on the government's financial position. The report stated that before loans were taken, treasury reserves constantly showed a deficit. For example, in 1986, before the tax system was revised, the deficit was 43,417 million baht. After the tax system was revised, the deficit declined to 34,442 million baht. In 1987, based on the expenditure budget approved by the cabinet, treasury reserves will show a deficit of 33,640 million baht. But because of the various loans that have been made, there is 8 billion baht left. Next year, this will increase to 8,360 million baht.

In fiscal 1987, the government will borrow 8 billion baht from the national bank, 13 billion baht from the Government Savings Bank, 13 billion baht from commercial banks and 8 billion baht from other sources.

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PROBLEMS IN DETERMINING BUDGET SIZE DISCUSSED

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 2 Apr 86 pp 7, 10

[Unattributed report: "Budget Bureau Diregarded the Facts When It Set the Budget, Mid-Year Budget Must Be Cut by 3 Billion Baht"]

[Text] Problems are cropping up in setting next year's budget. The mid-year budget must be cut by at least 3 billion baht. The Budget Bureau, which is in charge of formulating the budget, deceived itself and requested more revenues than the Ministry of Finance could collect.

A report from the Ministry of Finance informed NAEO NA that the Ministry of Finance is very unhappy about the 1987 budget as approved by the cabinet. The budget has set expenditures at 226 billion baht and revenues at 178 billion baht. When the 6 billion baht in revenues from the drop in the price of oil are added in, total revenues come to 184 billion baht.

For the coming fiscal year, the Ministry of Finance has proposed a budget of 220 billion baht. The Budget Bureau, on the other hand, has proposed that the budget be set at 230 billion baht in order to facilitate alloting funds to the various units. If revenues are estimated based on normal trends forecast by the Ministry of Finance, revenues will not be 178 billion but only 175 billion baht. The Budget Bureau has applied pressure in various ways, including using the cabinet, and so the expenditure and revenue budgets will probably be set as approved by the cabinet.

A news source said that formulating a budget without basing things on actual revenue capabilities will just lead to a repeat of what happened this year, that is, we will have to make huge mid-year expenditure cuts or the cabinet will have to approve issuing a special bond in order to cover the budget deficit, which is nothing but a temporary remedy that has to be used again and again.

"The Budget Bureau wants to set expenditures higher in order to make it easier for it to allocate funds. It won't have to make any hard decisions. It has not done a very good job of allocating funds or monitoring the use of budget funds. It has never tried to determine why the quality of the work of government units that have been given more and more money every year has never improved," said the news report.

One important reason why revenues will be only 175 billion next year is that personal income taxes, corporate taxes, other taxes, import-export duties and fees were reduced this year, and this will have an effect next year. What is clear is that next year, mid-year expenditure cuts of at least 3 billion baht will be necessary in order to keep expenditures in line with revenues, which are expected to reach only 175 billion baht. This does not include taxes from oil. The ministry has already said that if revenues from oil taxes exceed 6 billion baht, it wants to use the excess money to solve the monetary problems. It does not want to use the money to cover the budget deficit.

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BRIEFS

LAO REFUGEE REPATRIATION--Eighty-four Lao refugees were repatriated to Laos. They had been in Thailand for 10 year, but no country would accept them. They were homesick and asked to be repatriated. There are still about 100,000 Lao refugees in Thailand. At 1400 hours on 14 March, Dr Sira Chawanawirat, the head of the Nong Khai provincial office, and a group of officials took 39 Lao refugees from the Ubon Ratchathani Refugee Center and 45 Mong refugees from the Ban Winai Center in Pak Chom District, Loei Province, to Tha Sedet and put them on a boat in order to repatriate them to Laos. Dr Sira said told NAEO NA that based on the agreement reached with the United Nations, Lao officials will accept Lao refugees who volunteer to return to Laos. This group of Lao refugees had wanted to go to a third country, but no other country would accept them because they were uneducated farmers. They had been in Thailand for 10 years. They were homesick and so they asked to return to Laos. Before leaving, each person bought 2,000-3,000 baht worth of goods such as fish sauce, laundry detergent, food seasonings and clothing because they knew that there is a shortage of such items in Laos. Thailand began repatriating Lao refugees in 1979. Twenty were repatriated in December 1985. As for the number of refugees still in Thailand, surveys conducted at the various refugee centers have shown that there are 35,102 refugees in Nakhon Phanom, 41,175 in Loei, 11,437 in Phayao, 1,614 in Nan and 315 in Ubon Ratchathani. [Text] [Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 15 Mar 86 p 3] 11943

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